THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL XI.—No. 82. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Brewster on High-Handed Crime—How Assassins Escape Justice Through "Perverted Sympathy."

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning the April term of the Court was opened by his Honor Judge Brewster, who, having appointed James M. Martin foreman of the Grand Jury, delivered to them the following instructions, which will be found full of startling facts as to the state of crime in our midst, and replete with wholesome suggestions as to the remedy that should be applied to the evil:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—From the calendar before me, and the report of the number of bail cases, it appears that you will be called upon to dispose of over four hundred indictments in a few weeks. In view of this fact, I need hardly to enjoin upon you to be active in the discharge of your responsible duties.

You will probably find that all the indictments which may be presented to you can be conveniently divided into two classes—one in which the community are interested, and another in which the public have no concern, but which are pressed for private purposes.

It is to be feared that we deal too leniently with those who make crime their profession, and that we at times endeavor to atone for this error by rushing into the opposite extreme of indiscriminate prosecution of the innocent along with the guilty. I would recommend you to see to it that no criminal goes unpunished by our remissness, and that no innocent person suffers the delay of an hour in securing his discharge.

It is time that the bad should be made to feel the power of the law. It has been announced in the Police Courts of London that in certain places in that city the Queen's writ will not run. The same remark may almost be applied to us. There are certain men in Philadelphia who cannot be brought to justice. They can beat down, almost murder, our policemen, secure bail, and abscond until opportunity permits their return. Others take life almost with impunity. The homicides committed in this city in the year 1868, as compared with those of 1867, are in the proportion of 133 to 94, an increase of over 40 per cent. Infanticides have increased nearly fifty per cent., and the total of murders in one year is four times the convictions for homicides in thirty years.

This is all due to the perverted sympathy which exalts the assassin into the position of a persecuted victim of the law. An able writer has said:—"In the legal duel between a murderer and justice, we give the prisoner not only a fair start, but we throw every obstacle in the way of getting at the truth. 'Criminal liberty' will soon have to be toasted with 'civil and religious liberty.'"

It has thus come to pass, gentlemen, that men are shot down or stoned to death upon our highways, and that the law seems as powerless for their vindication as it was for their protection. Grand juries hesitate to find true bills, and petit juries often refuse to convict except of inferior grades, frequently coupling those verdicts with recommendations to mercy. And even in an occasional case of great atrocity, when a conviction is followed by a sentence to death, the Executive is besieged for a pardon. It is owing to these efforts to thwart justice that it has come to pass in Philadelphia that it is more dangerous for a man to pick a pocket than to take a life. The thief is much more certain of being punished than the murderer.

This will continue until public opinion undergoes a change. Illinois has recently been compelled to restore the death penalty to her statute book. Maine has just refused by a large majority to abolish it. Wisconsin, Michigan, and Rhode Island are now the only States in the Union in which capital punishment is not inflicted; and I notice that in the last-named State attention has recently been called to this subject in an able and learned speech of Senator J. T. Edwards. His remarks seem as applicable to our community as to his own immediate neighborhood. He says:—

"Happy will it be for us if, in some critical moments, when the passions of men are stirred into action by an immediate and pressing occasion, they do not trample the form of Justice under foot, and by authority of force wreak summary vengeance upon the objects of their condemnation. Men are already stirred profoundly with the feeling of their insecurity, and it will be wise in their agents if they heed these admonitions. Nor is the feeling confined to the common people. It is now a nice question for our judges to decide how small they must make the penalty in order to have criminals punished at all."

My observation of our criminal trials has satisfied me that the same evil exists here which is described to us in an able editorial of the London *Times*, as prevailing elsewhere:—"Crime is pursued by a numerous class of persons as a regular profession, apart from all casual temptation or impulse. The profession is maintained by a regular succession of practitioners, like any honest trade. It has its seminaries, its markets, and its places of resort."

I would therefore recommend you to promptly return all indictments against these offenders as true bills, wherever there appears to be a case of probable cause. And in homicides you will understand that you have nothing whatever to do with the grade of the offense; that is a question exclusively for the petit jury.

So much for cases in which the public are interested. The moment you leave these, however, you must exercise a wise discrimination. Do not allow the law to become the weapon of private malice. That it is very often so employed is a fact abundantly established by our records. The report of Mr. Mullen, our efficient Prison Agent, informs us that in the past year there were over 36,000 arrests. This would be in the proportion of about one arrest to every 22 persons. The commitments to prison exceed 17 000, which would be at the rate of one for every 47 inhabitants. Yet of these seventeen regiments of men and women sent to jail by our magistrates in one year, the grand juries only indicted 2902, and the petit juries only convicted 550.

You may therefore conclude that only one person out of every ten whose cases will come before you is really guilty.

The necessity, therefore, is imperative upon you to set your faces against all petty cases in which you find there is no foundation for an accusation save in the malice of the prosecutor. Were there no other reason for this than the cost of maintaining this Court, it would be our duty to repress this species of litigation. Without computing the expenditures of the prison or the Police Department, every conviction actually costs the city over $100. If we should add to this the expense of keeping the untried prisoners, and the salaries of the police force, every conviction costs us over $1000.

As a matter of economy, then, unfounded prosecutions should receive no countenance. But a principle higher far than any consideration of mere dollars and cents requires us to apply the law which empowers you, when you ignore a bill charging a misdemeanor, to impose the costs upon the prosecutor.

I heartily commend it to your favor, and trust to see numerous instances of the exercise of this discretion.

In your visits to the Penitentiary and County Prison you will find that the Inspectors are compelled to violate the law requiring separate and solitary confinement, for positive want of cells wherein to accommodate the prisoners. I therefore suggest the propriety of your making full inquiry into this subject, and if you shall find that any persons occupying public positions have failed to obey the law, it will be your duty to make special presentment of their names.

The petit jury having been formed, the prison calendar was at once taken up, his Honor Judge Peirce sitting in place of Judge Brewster, who was called out of Court to transact business in another department.

John Bailey, a young man, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of carpenters' tools, which he stole one night from the shop of George Still, in Ridge avenue.

Dave Weible, an old sneak-thief, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing from a gentleman's house. He entered the house at night time, through a window that had been negligently left open, and while the inmates were asleep he helped himself to their clothing.

Johnson Kelly, who is quite well known in this court, appeared in the dock with two broad stripes of linen on his forehead covering a deep gash. He was charged with assault and battery upon an old colored man named William Cooper.

It was testified that on Tuesday last, as the old man walked out of Duponceau street, at Locust, the prisoner said to him, "You old ——, you are the man that would not let me enter your house on Saturday night, and if you were not such an old man, I'd beat the breath out of you. I'll give you a little any way." And then he struck the old man in the face and kicked him.

The prisoner offered no evidence. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Hugh Gamble, assignee, vs. Trigley, English & Co. An action on a book account. The defense alleged payment of the balance claimed. Verdict for defendants.

J. F. & E. B. Orne vs. A. Nickerson. An action of replevin to recover certain carpets alleged to have been purchased by means of a misrepresentation and not paid for. The defense denied that any deceit was used in making the bargain, but that plaintiffs delivered the goods knowing all the facts of the case. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—George S. Adams vs. Robert Adams, Jr. An action to recover damages for an alleged unlawful eviction from premises without notice. The defense alleged that the eviction was in pursuance to an agreement entered into by the plaintiff when he took possession of the property. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Jury trials were begun in this Court to-day.

The City vs. Samuel Blum. An action to recover for the laying of water pipes. The defense alleged payment. Verdict for the defendant.

The City vs. A. Johnston. An action to recover for the laying of water pipes. The defense set forth that the lien was not filed within the proper time. Verdict for the defendant.

Andrew Watson vs. Jonathan Lodge. An action to recover for work done and materials furnished to a steam engine. On trial.

ROBBERY.

Thieves at Work at Twelfth and Chesnut—They Enter the Office of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society in Broad Day, and Walk Off with $800,000 in Ready Money and Bonds.

Philadelphia is fast losing her ancient and honored reputation. From the time when the first stake for her first house was driven till within a few years, it has ever been her glory and her boast that no other city in the Union surpassed her in quiet, order, and immunity from crime. Now, however, her just pride is destroyed. She is the rival of "Democratic New York," "iniquitous Chicago," or "bloody Memphis!"

The last item of enormity in her appalling list of crime is the daring robbery committed yesterday at the corner of Twelfth and Chesnut street. Its boldness and success are perhaps unparalleled.

At the southwest corner of the streets named stands a rickety, dilapidated, insecure structure. It is a landmark of the neighborhood, old-fashioned, familiar to the eyes of the citizens. Its composition is brick; its height three stories. Formerly it was used as a dwelling, and has been changed very little to answer the purposes of its present occupation. The first floor is reached by a tall flight of steps.

This leaves considerable basement room, which constitutes in fact an additional story to the building. The basement is occupied as an upholstering establishment. The second floor of the part of the building running down Twelfth street is occupied by Bird's billiard saloon, the front portion being used as the residence of a private family. The first floor is used as the banking house of the Beneficial Savings Fund of Philadelphia. This is a Roman Catholic institution, organized for the benefit of poor girls connected with the Catholic Church, but which has for some time been largely used by other parties. The high financial character of the concern gave it this popularity, and the amount of treasure found in its safe yesterday shows that the popular faith in its stability was not unfounded.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock the superintendent of the billiard-rooms, having occasion to go to his place of business, found, on attempting to enter by the Twelfth street door, that the lock had been in some way tampered with and would not turn. He thought this singular, but no suspicion of the real state of things struck him at the time. He went to the Walnut street door, which he found open, and entered the building. A wide entry leads from this door past the banking-rooms, which are to the right of it, and into the interior of the house. It was not singular that the hall door should be open, for the family on the second floor used it at all times. The superintendent passed this way to the billiard-room, when, looking from a window on the landing, between the front and back buildings, he saw that a back window of the savings fund was open.

This window opened upon a small area or entry-way, which could be further approached directly from the Twelfth street door. The Superintendent knew that the Savings Fund window was never left unclosed, and apprehending mischief, descended to the yard. He then found that the window had been opened from without, and looking in he saw beyond a large safe burst open, and a variety of burglars' implements scattered about the floor. He at once proceeded to the residence of Mr. Charles A. Reppller, the President of the Savings Fund, and informed him of the facts.

The window through which the robbers got in affords, from its position, an easy entrance into the Society's counting room, has been encased with sheet iron, and it was thought securely fastened. It offered but little hindrance, however, to the thieves.

The Society employs a private watchman, but it appears that on Sundays he leaves the building at six o'clock in the morning. At that hour yesterday everything was secure. When the alarm was given, some of the directors were summoned, when an examination of the premises was made. Everything about the room was in a state of inextricable confusion. It was found that the large Lillie vault fire-proof safe, situate at the southwest angle of the room, was broken open, and its entire contents, consisting of all the bonds, money, etc., in charge of the Society, were abstracted. These valuables were contained in numerous tin boxes, which were taken out one by one and broken open, and their contents secured.

A small safe stationed within the large one, having four locks, and which contained papers of the greatest value, was lifted out into the floor, and the lock picked, and every paper taken from it.

The carpet of the room was torn up in different places, and torn envelopes that contained valuable bonds, etc, were strewn around in all directions. The robbers had evidently been at work for several hours, for it was found that a large piece of timber, evidently prepared for the purpose, had been fastened in an upright position on the floor, near the safe door, by means of iron hinges screwed to the floor, and behind this was a prop, securely planted against this upright post. This contrivance was used to afford a sort of support to the drill used to drill a hole into the safe door, by which the burglars (who evidently knew their business thoroughly, and were professional hands) were enabled to pick the lock.

At eight o'clock experienced workmen, acquainted with the manufacture of safes, were procured and entrusted with the business of examining the lock in the presence of the detective officers. The inside plate of the large door was unscrewed and taken off, and the bolts holding the case of the lock removed. This removal threw considerable light on the operation, and an examination made it evident that the burglars were mechanics of no mean ability. The outside of the large door shows over the lock two crosses scratched on the paint, the calculations of the operators before commencing the drilling process. The first they abandoned, and then made the second measurement and working from this with the small drill, they bored with mathematical accuracy directly on to the piece which holds the lever. This piece drilled away, the lever fell, and the lock came apart, and a turn of the handle opened the door and gave access to the booty.

The manner in which the drill was operated was also indicative of skilful and systematic workmanship, and further shows that the job was done deliberately and on a regularly prepared plan. A heavy oaken beam about five feet long was fastened to the floor by hinges, and with this was connected a brace piece, and over both of these the drill was fastened and worked on the safe-door. The breaking of the inner-door was easily accomplished, and the tin boxes it contained were then robbed of their contents.

When they had completed their business, the thieves vacated the premises, leaving behind them several various sized bits, a large brace, a bottle of alcohol, and a small paper of fine power.

This morning another "tool" was found, with which the entrance to the building was effected—a large blue steel "jimmy" of fine workmanship. This was picked up by a police officer, who found it lying on Sansom street, near the Academy of Natural Sciences.

The "jimmy" fits in the marks made in bursting open the shutters and window through which the robbers got into the bank room.

The following is a list of the bonds, etc., stolen:—

$20,000 Delaware State 6s.
$10,000 5-20s of 1867.
$21,000 5-20s of 1864.
$4,000 5-20s of 1865
$102,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. bonds.
$25,000 Connecting Railroad bonds.
$15,000 Sunbury and Erie bonds.
$20,000 Camden and Amboy mortgage bonds.
$3,000 of $100 each of Camden and Amboy morigage bonds.
$40,000 Long Island 6 per cent. bonds.
$4,000 Philadelphia 5 per cent. registered loan.
$38,900 Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan.
$20,000 Pensylvania State 6 per cent loans.
$77,700 United States 5-20s of 1865, registered. Of these there were fifteen bonds of $5000 each, two of $1000, one of $500, and two of $100.
$33,000 Pennsylvania War loan.
$10,000 New Jersey State 6's.
$4,000 Pittsburg 5 per cent. Corporation bonds.
$32,000 Allegheny City 5 per cent. bonds.
$1,000 Camden City bonds.
$62,000 Schuylkill Navigation bonds.
$15,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.
$1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. bonds.
$25,000 United States bonds of 1881.
$20,000 5-20 bonds.
$27,000 10 40 bonds.
$26,000 Philadelphia and Erie 6 per cent. bonds.

Besides these, they had in the safe $12,000 in greenbacks and some coin, which the robbers carried away with the securities.

The only bond left behind by the robbers was a $1000 one, which was found on the floor. The mortgages that the Savings Fund had on hand were not carried off by the robbers and a number of shares of stock were left behind.

The scores of boxes belonging to private individuals which had been left with the institution for safe keeping were, with but a single exception, broken open, and all of the valuables they contained were abstracted. One of the boxes contained securities and money valued at $60,000, and many others had securities and other valuables worth from one hundred dollars to $30,000. Among the losers was ex-Judge Campbell, who had a box on deposit that contained over $4000. A lady named McCanlly had a box in the safe which contained diamonds valued at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, one solitaire having alone cost $5000.

Other depositors had silver and gold coin and silver plate on deposit, and until the books of the institution are examined, it will be difficult to aggregate the value of the property carried away by the burglars, but it is believed that it will reach one million of dollars.

Mr. P. Queen, the treasurer of the institution, already mentioned, is a loser to the extent of $45,000 by the robbery, he having in the safe personal property consisting of $20,000 Allegheny 5 per cent. bonds; $10,000 West Jersey 6s; $10,000 Camden and Amboy 1883s, and $5000 Delaware 6s.

There were about 3000 depositors, a very large number of whom were poor, hard-working people. By these individuals the loss will be most keenly felt, as their all was confided to the institution.

As soon as the officers of the institution were notified, they visited the office and commenced the task of preparing a list of the securities stolen, and determined to advertise the robbery in all the papers. Handbills were ordered to be printed, and other measures adopted to give publicity to the robbery.

The following is a list of the officers and managers of the society:

Managers—Charles A. Repplier, James McCann, Alfred C. Gibson, Daniel McDevitt, John Tiers, M. J. Dohan, John McGlensey, Isaac Mullen, James Maguire, Augustus Merino, John P. Murta, Francis J. Crilly, Francis Cooper, Hon. James Campbell, Mark Willcox, Dennis B Kelly, John G. Repplier, William Loughlin, James T. Gallagher, Edward Robins, Bernard Rafferty, George Hughes, Henry C. Laughlin, Chas. Donoghue, A. J. Gallagher.

President, Charles A. Repplier.
Treasurer, Patrick Quinn.
Secretary, John P. Murta.

The robbery was soon examined by Chief Eneu, his detectives, and by officers and directors of the Society, and great astonishment was expressed at the possibility of the burglars making off with the property in broad daylight for the robbery must have been committed during yesterday morning. The number of bonds stolen would make a bulk of paper not easily hidden. The Society authorized Chief Eneu to offer a reward of $25,000 for the arrest of the burglars.

The following notice explains itself:—

☞ BENEFICIAL SAVINGS FUND, April 5, 1869.—In consequence of the recent robbery of a portion of the assets of this institution it is deemed expedient by the Board of Managers not to pay any money to depositors for the present.

CHARLES A. REPPLIER, President.

To meet the loss sustained, the Society will secure the registered bonds, the mortgages, besides the real estate, worth some $80,000, making a total of $750,000 to meet their liabilities, even if the coupon bonds should not be recovered.

A general opinion prevails that the managers of the institution were culpable in holding so large a sum of money in so insecure a place. In all the city, perhaps, the robbers could not have selected a better place for their operations—a place which promised them so many chances of success, and released them from so many chances of detection. An excited crowd of the poor depositors is around and in the place this morning. A large posse of policemen is guarding the door. The detective officers are busily engaged in procuring all the information they can, and report has it that they already are on the trail of one or two suspected parties.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 5—A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 83¾. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 24½; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 5 — A. M. — Cotton opened quiet at 12½@12¾d. for middling uplands, and 12½@12¾d. for middling Orleans. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

COFU, 29s. 6d. for new. Wheat, 9s. 7d. for California white.

LONDON, April 5—A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 9d. Turpentine, 31s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £29 15s. @£30.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 5—P. M.—American stocks steady; Illinois, 96½; Great Western, 32½.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—P. M.—Cotton—The sales will not exceed 8000 bales. Flour declining: Western Wheat, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. Lard flat. Pork, 102s. 6d. Fine Rosin, 16s.

HAVRE, April 5.—Cotton opens 146f. on spot, and 145f. afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Stocks strong. Gold, 131¼. Exchange, 109½@—. 6-20s, 1862, 119½; do, 1864, 115; do, 1865, 117; new, 118½; 1867, 118½; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, 66; Canton Co., 60; Cumberland Preferred, 38½; New York Central 164½; Reading 91½; Hudson River, 140; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 96½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 125¾; Erie, 24.

BALTIMORE, April 5—Cotton quiet and steady at 28c. Flour quiet. Wheat dull and unchanged; good to choice red $2 10@2 25. Corn firm; prime white, 88@88; yellow, 86@86. Oats dull. Rye, 1 40@1 50. Pork, $29 50. Bacon, rib sides 16½; clear do. 17¾; shoulders, 14¾. Hams, 20@21. Lard, 18. Whisky, 98.

CUSTER.

His Expedition Against the Cheyennes—He Secures the Release of Female Captives—Indian Chiefs Held as Hostages.

In THE TELEGRAPH of Saturday a summary was given of news from General Custer. Since then we have received the text of his official despatch to the commanding general. On the 15th of March General Custer's command arrived within sight of a Cheyenne village, on the North Fork of the Washita river, Texas. Learning that two female captives were in the Indian camp, Custer secured the persons of four of the chiefs, and held them as hostages until the captives were released. This was to have been done within twelve hours, but Little Robe, the Cheyenne chieftain, failed to comply with the demand. Says General Custer:—

I therefore determined not to be put off any longer, and told him we had then waited three days for them to give us the white woman, and had obtained no satisfactory response; that I should wait one day longer, but if by sunset the following day the white woman was not delivered up, I would hang to a tree, which was there designated, three of the men held captive by me (the fourth having been sold as a runner to Little Robe), and that the following day I would follow and attack the village. With this message the chief departed. The next day was one of no little anxiety to all and to none more than the three captive Cheyennes, who I certainly intended to hang if their people failed to accede to our demands. The ropes were ready and the limb selected, when about 3 o'clock P. M. a small party of Indian warriors were seen approaching camp. They halted on a knoll about one mile distant, while one of their number came forward with the welcome intelligence that the women were with them and would be given up; but this was coupled with the proposition that I should exchange the three men or two of them for the women. This was refused, and the return of the women demanded at once and unconditionally. A reluctant consent to this proposition was given. The Indian, however, feared to come inside our lines. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and Majors Jones and Jenkins, of the 19th Kansas, were therefore detailed to go out and receive him. Officers and men assembled near the outpost to welcome two of their own people to freedom from a bondage more horrible than death. More than one voice faltered with emotion, and many eyes dimmed with tears as all crowded around the released captives and tendered heartfelt congratulations upon their release. Both the latter belong to highly respectable families. Both are young, Miss White being about eighteen, and Miss Morgan about twenty-four. The story of their captivity and treatment by their captors is a recital of such barbarous cruelties and enormous indignities that it is surprising that civilized beings could endure it and still survive. After conversing with the released captives I was confirmed in my opinion regarding the propriety of attacking the villages. The Indians had expressed a determination to kill them had the attack been made. Many interesting facts were elicited from Miss Morgan and Miss White. It seems that prior to the battle of the Washita, where we captured so many of their women and children, the Indians subjected their two captives to the most cruel treatment, frequently beating them in the most savage manner. Since that battle they have never been given a blow.

In passing through their deserted camps, we on several occasions discovered the remains of carcasses of horses and mules, cut in such a manner as to indicate that they had been eaten by the Indians. This belief was strengthened by the fact that no buffalo, or recent signs of buffalo, were observed anywhere along the route pursued by the Indians, our operations during the winter having forced them beyond the buffalo range. Such we now know to be the fact. Both the released captives state the entire tribe is in a state of actual starvation, and for weeks have been sub-isting entirely on the flesh of their mules and ponies, which have died from starvation.

That often the allowance for each person for one week was not sufficient for one meal, the supply provided for their winter wants having been exhausted long ago, and having eaten nearly all their dogs. Their ponies are more than ordinarily poor, as, fearing a surprise or attack by us, they have kept them tied close to their lodges, instead of grazing them as usual. These are some of the results of our winter campaign. After obtaining the release of the two white women, I moved my command up the stream twelve miles, to the vicinity of the deserted Indian village, the lodge poles furnishing us fuel for our night encampment.

My command in this way burned up the poles of upwards of two hundred lodges. Besides this the Indians lost much of their camp furniture, and many buffalo robes and ponies. We captured a considerable number of ponies, bows, arrows, shells, and firearms. Little Robe, and other chiefs with whom I have conversed, express themselves heartily sick of war, and declare their intention of making their way to the point which has been designated, and there submit themselves to the decision of the Government authorities. Aside from procuring the release of the two women held captive by the Cheyennes, being the only captives now held by hostile tribes in this department, a result of itself more than compensating this command for all it has been called upon to endure, we have penetrated every haunt frequented by the five tribes which were lately hostile. We now know their accustomed routes and hiding places. We have taught the Indians that they are safe from us in no place and at no season; and also what some of our own people may doubt—that the white man can endure the inclemencies of winter better than the Indian.

Most of the country over which we have marched has been little or incorrectly known. This uncertainty no longer exists. There are many officers in this command who, without guides, can conduct an expedition from Red river to the Platte, and encamp on a fresh water stream every night. The point at which we found the Cheyenne village was in Texas, on the Sweetwater, about ten miles west of the State line.

Before closing my report I desire to call the attention of the Major-General commanding to the unvarying good conduct of this command since it undertook this march.

We started with all the rations and forage that could be obtained, neither sufficient for the time we have already been out.

First, it became necessary to reduce the amount to half rations; afterwards a still greater reduction was necessary, and to night most of my men made their suppers from the flesh of mules that had died on the march from starvation. When called upon to move in light marching order, they abandoned tents and blankets without a murmur, although much of the march had been made during the prevalence of the severest winter weather I have ever witnessed in this latitude.

The horses and mules of this command have subsisted day after day upon nothing but green cotton wood bark. Amid all these privations the officers and men maintained a most cheerful spirit, and I know not which to admire most, their gallantry in battle or the potent but unwavering perseverance and energy with which they have withstood the many disagreeable phases of this campaign.

—Bismark's daughter is to be married shortly, on dit.

—The woman's paper of San Francisco is called *El Dorado*.

—The inmates of the Insane Asylum in Augusta practise on the velocipede.

—A new cotton factory is to be erected in New Orleans to run 10,000 spindles.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Difficulties Between Virginia State Officers—Modern Spiritualism and Fenianism in Chicago.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Committee on Banking and Currency had before it this morning the Senate bill in relation to the currency. Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, moved to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass. That motion was rejected. The committee then proceeded to consider the proposed amendments to it, but had not completed its consideration when it adjourned.

Writ of Error in the Twitchell Case Denied.

Chief Justice Chase to-day in the Supreme Court delivered the opinion of the Court, denying the writ of error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the General Jail Delivery of the city and county of Philadelphia, and Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District, in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr., convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hill, upon the ground that the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were not restrictions upon the State Government, but only upon the Government of the United States. The claim of the petitioner was that the Pennsylvania act of 1860 with regard to indictments for murder was a violation of the fifth and sixth articles of amendment to the Constitution.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of Charles Snowden Fairfax—The Smith Tragedy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Charles Snowden Fairfax, a descendant of Lord Fairfax, died at Barnum's Hotel yesterday, in his fortieth year. He had recently arrived from California, where he was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives.

He was high in Masonic orders, and his remains will to-morrow be conveyed by them to the family burial-ground, near Washington.

The Golden Lodge of Knights of Pythias here offer three hundred dollars additional reward for the detection of the assassin of Smith, one of their members, at Girard Hall, Philadelphia.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Parade of the Fire Brigade.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.—The Fortress Monroe Fire Brigade, headed by the brass band of the Artillery School, paraded the streets to-day and presented a very fine appearance. It consisted of Company F, of the 4th Artillery, and Company C, of the 5th Artillery, about one hundred and fifty men in all, most of whom have run with the machine before. They were dressed in blue pants, white shirts, white gloves, and forage caps, and are all young, active men. They have a first-class steamer, a hook and ladder, two hand engines, and four hose carriages, which are under the charge of three experienced firemen, who keep them in the best of order, and the organization is perhaps the best that can be found outside of the large cities. The companies are drilled every Saturday on the engines, and have become quite expert in handling them, so that in case of a fire we have little to fear.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Conflict between the State Auditor and the State Treasurer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, April 5.—Colonel Stanton, the new State Auditor appointed by General Webb, took hold of the affairs of the office this morning, and commenced countersigning warrants for the clerks of the office.

These warrants were presented to the Treasurer, who refused to pay them, because they were drawn to the first of April. He claims there were no *de facto* clerk, after removal of the heads of departments by General Stoneman, which took place on the twenty-first of March. General Webb has the affair under consideration this morning, and it is believed that the men will be paid up to the 1st instant.

FROM THE WEST.

Irish National Convention—Modern Spiritualists.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A National Irish Convention is to be held in Chicago during the coming month, to form an aid society for the encouragement of emigration from Ireland. A largely attended meeting of Irish societies was held yesterday. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to Irishmen throughout the United States.

The Spiritualists of this city celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of modern spiritualism last night in Crosby's Music Hall. Addresses and social reunion were the order of the occasion.

A Newspaper's Rentree.

READING, April 5.—The Reading *Daily Times* (Independent), recently purchased by A. C. Ruckwalter, late of the *Evening Despatch*, and Charles B. Rhoads, was reissued this morning as a Republican paper, with Louis Richards as local editor.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164½	Cleve. & Toledo R.	97½
N. Y. and Erie R.	24½	Toledo & Wabash.	67
Ft. and Ros. R.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	78¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	61¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90¾	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. com.	84½	Wells, Fargo	31
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95	United States	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	131½	Tennessee 6s, new	64½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	126¾	Gold	131¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	91¾	Market steady.	
West. Union Tel.	40¾		

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, April 5, 1869.

A considerable stir was created yesterday and to-day in money circles in consequence of a bold and daring burglary at the corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets. Some time yesterday, after 6 o'clock in the morning, the building of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society was entered and robbed of bonds, other securities, and money to the amount of about $1,000,000. The registered U. S. bonds and other securities, with the mortgages left untouched, will probably amount to a little over $700,000, the balance of the loss falling chiefly on the depositors of the Society, numbering about 3000 persons. The management is receiving its share of censure, not only from those who are direct losers by the calamity, but throughout the community, and we think it justly deserves it. It appears that the Society keeps a private watchman on the premises, but by a strange inconsistency he is allowed to desert his post on Sunday morning at six o'clock, which was the time selected by the thieves to accomplish their purpose. There are other points in the affair which show that there was a screw loose in the management, such as, for instance, the ease with which the bank was entered in the broad daylight, without noise or confusion to attract the police or passers-by in such a public thoroughfare; and we hope that the entire affair will be thoroughly ventilated.

Such events as the one we now refer to, coupled with others like that of the Fourth National Bank, are calculated to bring even the best managed institutions into suspicion and distrust, and some provision should be made to protect the thousands who are annually swindled throughout the country by the gross carelessness of those intrusted with the safe keeping of their hard earnings, or by the rascality of their responsible agents. We trust that the affair will be thoroughly investigated, and the directors held responsible to the extent of their derelection of duty.

Our local money market is steadily improving in means, and the rates are softening. We quote call loans on Governments at 7 per cent., at about 8@9 per cent. on other securities. Street loans were quiet at rates ranging from 9@12 per cent. for first class signatures.

The tone of the Stock market was decidedly stronger, but the volume of business was light. State loans were quiet, with sales of the first series at 102 and war loan at 100. City sixes improved ½, the new issue selling at 100½. Government bonds were in good demand at an advance.

Reading Railroad was firmer, closing at 46. Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 58½@59. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was stronger, selling at 26½. Minehill Railroad was taken at 54½. 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 42½ for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 33 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 33½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canals the only transaction was in Delaware Division at 47½.

Fulton Coal sold at 6; 4½ was offered for New York and Middle; 5 for Shamokin; 5½ for Big Mountain; and 5½ for Feeder Dam.

Nothing was done in bank stocks.

Passenger Railway shares were quiet, with sales of Hestonville at 12½. 43¼ was bid for Second and Third; 15½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 38 for Green and Coates.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1 000 Pa 6s, 1 ser.	102	4 sh Penna RR.	58¾
$ 000 Pa 6s, W L cp.	100	18 do.	59
$100 City 6s mun.	101	27 do.	59
$2000 do. New	101¾	170 do.	59
$1800 do. New	101¾	100 do.	59
$4000 Leh V R 6s cp.	93¾	100 sh Read RR.	b30. 46⅝
$500 W Jer RR 6s	89½	100 do.	b30. 46
$ 000 do.	90¾	100 sh Phil & E.	s5. 28¾
$3500 do.	90	500 do.	b5. 28¾
$9 000 Sch N 6s	65¾	100 do.	b5. 28¾
$2000 Leh RR 1s	85¾	50 sh Del Div.	s5. 47¾
$5500 do.	85¾	11 do.	47¾
$5000 Penna R 2 m 6s	93	150 sh Fulton Coal	6
92 sh Minehill	54¾	100 sh Hestonville	12⅝

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131¼	12·17 P. M.	131¼
11·15 "	131¼	12·47 "	131⅜
11 20 "	131¼		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¾@116¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 119¾@119¾; do., 1864, 114¾@115; do., 1865, 116¼@116¾; do. July, 1865, 113¾@114; do. July, 1867, 113¾@113⅞; do. 1868, 113¾@113¾; 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Pacific, 104¼@104¾. Gold, 131¼@131¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116¼; do. 1862, 119¾@119¾; do., 1864, 114¾@115; do., 1865, 116¼@116¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾@113¾; do. 1867, new, 113¾@113¾; do., 1868, 113¾@113¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 104¼@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131¼@131½; Silver, 125@126.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 119¾@119¾; 5-20s, 1864, 115¾@115¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116¼@117¼; July, 1865, 113¾@114¼; do., 1867, 113¾@114; do. 1868, 113¾@114; 10-40s, 105¾@105¾. Gold, 131¼. Pacifics, 104¼@104¾.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5.—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Moonlight, from Callao; barque Village Belle, from Liverpool; brigs Edith, from Rio; Susan, from Argo; and George Latimer, from Porto Rico. Passed out—Ship Admiral, for Bremen; barque Nellie, for Rio; brigs Italia, for Ponce; Harriet, for Mayaguez; Wardale, for St. Jago; Hebe, for Cronstadt.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....57

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, Key West, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Marion, Hilgard, Newport, do.
Schr Gen. Grant, Hunter, Georgetown, do.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Washington, do.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Henry May, Rackett, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, Jr., from

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and the New Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The repealers have been cheated. The bill agreed upon by the joint committee of conference on the Tenure-of-Office law, and accepted by the late out-and-out Republican repealers of both houses as a satisfactory adjustment, they say, proves to be a shabby trick. It appears that the new act, which it was thought restored to the President a decisive authority in the matter of removals and suspensions from office, does no such thing; but that in the case of a suspension from office upon which, within a limited time, the Senate shall have taken no action, such suspension lapses and the suspended officer is reinstated. Looking at the new act for its own interpretation, it is a case that might puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, whether the law has been changed from tweedledee to tweedledum, or from tweedledum to tweedledee.

But this compromise was Hobson's choice to the President; for it was either this or the old Andy Johnson law, which not only tied him fast in regard to removals and suspensions, but fastened his Cabinet upon him for his whole term, subject in any removal to the consent of the Senate. Now, as General Grant has intimated pretty broadly that when he shall become dissatisfied with any Cabinet officer he will make a change, even to the extent, if necessary, of changing the whole Cabinet every week till he shall have found the right materials, the full liberty given him here by the Senate in this new law is an important point gained. But the difficulty suggested in the matter of supensions during the absence of the Senate still remains. The President may assume that the law means tweedledum; but if the Senate say that it means tweedledee they have him, or they bring him to an issue for the Supreme Court. Here it is. We will suppose that the Senate has adjourned and that John Smith, an unsatisfactory internal revenue officer in a good whisky district, has been, in the absence of the Senate, suspended, and that John Jones has been put in his place. We will next suppose that the Senate has reassembled, and that this suspension, according to law, has been reported to the Senate, but that the session has closed without any action upon the case. Then it is claimed that, under this new law, Smith, the man suspended, goes back to his office, and Jones, the President's substitute, goes out.

But what does this signify if the President shall conclude to stick to Jones? In this emergency the Senate, on reassembling, will be waited upon by Smith and informed of his continued exclusion from his whisky inspections in defiance of the Senate's construction of the law. A resolution of inquiry upon the President will then be necessary in behalf of Smith. What then? All that the President will have to do will be to say to the Senate that according to his construction of the law Jones is the right man. It will be remembered that President Johnson found in one of the Reconstruction laws a hole through which (as Daniel O'Connell said of the holes in the laws of Parliament) you might drive a coach and four, and that Johnson did drive his coach and four, labelled "My policy," through the hole aforesaid. This done, the two houses of Congress, under a special law provided to head off Johnson, speedily reassembled and passed an explanatory law, filling up the hole in question and heading off Johnson over his veto, as usual.

In the case of Jones the only alternative to the Senate will be the same thing—a law explanatory of this new Tenure-of-Office act—but if they attempt it they will be swamped in the House and the President will have the victory. The case is clear enough. The President must execute the laws; but where there is manifestly a trick of pettifogging in a law capable of two or three constructions, the President must execute it as he understands it. In doing this, in default of any explanatory law, he may get up a case for the Supreme Court, where, as that court now stands, all this office legislation trenching upon the unbroken practice of the Government down to the tying up of Johnson would doubtless be pronounced unconstitutional and void. It would be a great thing for the country, too, if General Grant were to seize the first opportunity to make a case for the Supreme Court which would result in defining the constitutional rights of the Executive and the metes and bounds of Congress.

The Quality of Mercy.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The opinions of Mr. Senator Cameron on most questions are entitled to great respect. He is the oldest Senator in Congress, and, as the War Secretary who first saw the necessity of accepting the aid of the negro in crushing the Rebellion, his judgment has greater weight than that of most of the men in our national legislature. We regret to see, however, that he ranges himself on the side of the policy of vengeance. His speech in the secret session the other day on the question of confirming the nomination of General Longstreet will, no doubt, be acceptable to a great many of our people. We have the merest abstract of that speech, which comes through the whispers of Senators who were present; and though it is hardly fair to make any discussion upon what may, after all, turn out to be the gossip of the Washington lobby, it seems pretty certain that Senator Cameron has taken ground against the confirmation, and that he bases his action on certain doings and sayings of the General while he was commander of an army corps in Pennsylvania.

We echo all that Senator Cameron may say about the sins of the Rebellion. There is no censure too severe to be passed upon men who took up arms against the Government; but of all the members of that mighty conspiracy, those who deserved the least were the men who commanded its armies. We do not remember an instance in which a prominent leader of the secession movement rose to eminence in the military service of the Confederacy. They were speedily swept away by the advent of men more gifted in war, and possessed of a higher and loftier courage. What remains of the Southern Confederacy as a historic recollection is distributed among the names of Lee, and Jackson, and Beauregard, and Johnston, and Longstreet. With the exception perhaps of General Lee, all these men were dragged into the Rebellion, they had nothing to do with planning it, and we believe if they had been permitted to express their opinion in the councils of the Rebel leaders during the winter of secession, they would gladly have remained with the old flag. It was the political parties, the desperate endeavor of gamblers in politics, of men like Wise, and Davis, and Wigfall, and Benjamin, that overcame the chivalrous impulses of soldiers like James Longstreet and Stonewall Jackson.

These men went into the Rebellion as soldiers. They fought us with the bravery of gallant men; they risked their lives for the struggle, and stood by it until the last moment, while the real conspirators hurried to Europe or shrank into bomb-proofs. When the cause of the Rebellion was really a lost cause, they were the first to acknowledge that fact, and since the war they have, as a class, been better citizens, more thoroughly reconciled to the Government, more anxious for peace and union. The real malcontents of the South are the men who planned secession during the peaceful days of Buchanan, and who avoided war when war came upon them. General Longstreet was a zealous soldier; he fought for his cause with the conscience of a man who believed in it, and who carried his life in his hands. He was the second in command when Lee surrendered. He might have followed the example of Lee, crept into a sort of retirement, looking upon reconstruction with apathy, and saying nothing towards pacification and reunion, and so retained in the South a commanding popularity. He took higher ground. Although he knew that the step would bring odium upon himself, he promptly embraced the principles of the Republican party, and gave all the influence of his illustrious name towards the fullest and most perfect restoration of the Union. Of all the Rebel commanders General Longstreet is the most unpopular with the Rebels of the South. His unpopularity, however, is only for a day; in another generation it will be seen how truly wise and great he has been.

Now, what shall we do with such a man? Senator Cameron thinks we owe him punishment, isolation, vengeance. President Grant believes that by appointing him to an office in New Orleans he gives the best pledge to the true men of the South that he means to deal generously with them, and welcome them back into the Union. Senator Cameron's policy is simply that of passion. President Grant's is the highest statesmanship and wisdom. The men who fought with General Longstreet are our brothers in many respects, our kinsmen, our fellow-citizens, the men upon whom we must depend in future wars, the leaders of many large communities in the South, who are, for weal or woe, to be our fellow-citizens, under the protection of our flag, and to undergo all the duties of citizenship. If we follow the policy of General Cameron we only isolate this large community, and say to the Southern people:—"The crime of rebellion is an unpardonable sin; you live with us, but you are not of us; you are aliens, and you have life itself only by a mistaken mercy." The President says:—"The past is buried with the past: in war we showed vengeance, in peace we show magnanimity. Now, if you will come back to us in good faith, we welcome you as our brothers and our fellow-citizens."

This is a small office. We presume, so far as the mere gathering of the customs is concerned, General Longstreet is a better man than nine-tenths of the people of New Orleans who will be acceptable to Governor Brownlow and General Cameron. He will do his duty; he will serve the country, and no public interest will be injured by his holding this office. That is the practical consideration. A higher thought is, that by the confirmation of General Longstreet, nothing remains of the Rebellion but a bitter memory. The duty of the present is peace and loyalty. If you intend to keep the dark memories alive you will invoke the vengeance of the Government; if you mean to forget the past and accept the responsibility of the present, assisting the restoration of the Union, and giving to the Constitution and the laws a sincere and earnest support, then you are our fellows in citizenship, and share with us the blessings of the Union. Senator Cameron can do no wiser thing than use his great influence in impressing this lesson upon the South. It is a short-sighted policy that would rebuke President Grant for nominating General Longstreet to an office. We can hardly think that the Senate will refuse to confirm this selection, and our only regret is that it has not been done as promptly and cordially as the nomination was made.

The Regular Army.

From the N. Y. Times.

The "Plea for the Regulars," which a correspondent sends to the *Times*, is, if somewhat bitter in spirit and personal in allusion, a proper answer to the disgraceful army debates of the last month in the House. Such displays of temper and spleen against professional officers as those of Generals Schenck and Logan, such effrontery as that of General Butler, such buffoonery as that of Mr. Windom, were as unnecessary to the decision of the question at issue as they were unjust to the memory of gallant deeds and gallant dead. Discussing the size of the standing army and advocating reduction on grounds of economy, is one thing; jesting that army officers, who wear the honorable grey hairs of a noble, life-long service, and whose bodies bear the marks of wounds and hardships endured for the sake of the country, "never die, but live to draw their pay"—that is quite a different thing. We can have army legislation and army reduction without malignant detraction and vituperation.

General Butler's charge that "the regular officers had all found soft places at the end of the war," was as brazen as it was prejudiced. It is not for any man, however great his services, to sneer at such of the living as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Schofield, Hancock, and the hundreds of their famous associates; or at such of the dead as Sedgwick, McPherson, Reno, Reynolds, Russell, and their gallant compatriots. But in General Butler this sort of depreciation was especially out of taste. If he be reminded of his own exploits at Big Bethel, Dutch Gap and Fort Fisher, as compared with those of the despised "regulars" at, for example, Murfreesboro in the West, and Gettysburg in the East, he has only himself to thank for the comparison. The regular brigade went into Murfreesboro with 70 officers and 1400 men; it came out with but little more than half of its strength, 26 officers and 611 men being killed or wounded in the crisis of that one battle. At Gettysburg the slaughter of the two regular brigades was equally fearful. Of one brigade, 40 out of 80 officers, and 300 out of 800 men, fell in that battle.

Such were the troops of whom General Butler declared they had found "soft places somewhere." But we leave the "Plea for the Regulars" to tell the rest of the story. The next time we have army legislation to do, let us see if we cannot get through it without defaming our own most illustrious officers.

Mr. Wells' Confutation of Judge Kelley.

From the N. Y. World.

If any of our readers happened to overlook or neglect the reply of Commissioner Wells to Judge Kelley, printed in the *World* of Thursday, they owe it to themselves to look up the paper and peruse that effective document with more than ordinary attention. Mr. Wells belongs to a class of public instructors whose productions no man who aims to be intelligent can afford to slight. He is no theorist; but he supplies with great affluence the data on which all sound economical theories must rest. He has a keen appreciation of the value of facts, an indefatigable diligence in collecting them, and a conscientious fidelity and accuracy in reporting them, which make his writings equally valuable to those who adopt and to those who dissent from his conclusions, provided they are lovers of truth. His facts are so fresh; they are collected from so large a circumference of investigation, are arranged in such lucid order, are so pertinent to pending questions, that, interpret them as we will, we are behind the intelligence of the age if we do not study them. Even when they merely confirm opinions which we previously held, they so relieve those opinions of vagueness, and give them such life, freshness, and force, and such satisfactory definiteness of outline, that our oldest and tritest impressions acquire something of the gloss of novelty.

The copious array of facts and statistics in Mr. Wells' recent letter bears chiefly upon the opinion which he expressed in his annual report (and which Judge Kelley had the hardihood to dispute) that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer; that the wages of labor bear a smaller proportion to the cost of living than previous to the war. This is, of course, a different question from the beneficial or detrimental effects of the present tariff; but Judge Kelley is a high tariff man, the mouthpiece and advocate of the Pennsylvania protectionists, and, despairing of a plausible attack on Mr. Wells' exposure of our absurd tariff, he tried to diminish his credit by an attempt to show that he had misrepresented the present condition of the laboring classes. Even if this attempt had been successful, it would have been little to the purpose; for Mr. Wells might have been entirely correct in his exposure of the tariff, even though he had been mistaken in his opinion that the distribution of wealth is different now from what it was before the war. But he has borne down and demolished Mr. Kelley on the collateral question, with an accumulation of facts which must make that gentleman repent his temerity. Never was a pretender to statistical accuracy more thoroughly riddled.

In a production of which every part is so thorough and able, it may be difficult to say which branch of the evidence is most conclusive; but it strikes us that we have seldom seen anything more skilfully done than the refutation of Mr. Kelley's argument founded on the deposits in savings banks. Kelley had argued that, because the amount of deposits in savings banks is greater than it was in 1860, it therefore follows that the laboring classes are more prosperous. Mr. Wells does not dispute the fact of increase; but he shows, by exact statistics, precisely what the increase is, and proves that is altogether less than would have accrued from the interest of the money, if the deposits of 1860 had been left without a dollar of addition. If there had not been a single new depositor; if the depositors of 1860 had not put an additional dollar in any savings bank, and had merely left the money then deposited to draw interest, Mr. Wells shows that the amount in the savings banks would be much greater than it is at present. This alone would explode Kelley's reasoning, and turn his facts against him; but Mr. Wells does not let him off so easily. He shows that the motives for making such deposits are much greater, where the laboring classes have been able to make any savings, than it was previous to the war. Mechanics and other thrifty people naturally buy houses and lots so soon as they have accumulated enough to make their first payments. They take their money from the savings banks for this purpose, and use their future earnings to pay off their mortgages. But the price of houses has been so exorbitant of late years as to discourage that kind of investments by the poorer classes; and the consequence is, that nearly all who have had any surplus have deposited it in the savings banks. It follows that the proportion of their savings thus deposited is much greater than at any former period, and yet the total deposits are less than they would have been if the amount in 1860 had been left to draw interest, and not a dollar added since. But Mr. Wells does not leave the argument even here. He shows that the depositors in savings banks are no longer confined chiefly to persons in moderate circumstances. The exemption of those institutions from the taxes which fall so heavily upon other species of property, enables their depositors to get better returns than they could from any other form of investment. The consequence is, that a great deal of money takes this direction which formerly went into other channels. Now, if we deduct from the money in savings banks the amount put in by these new classes of depositors, and the amount which has been kept out of houses and lots, and the amount which represents the interest which would have accumulated on the deposits of 1860 if they had not been withdrawn, we shall find, after making these deductions, that the laboring classes have not half the means ahead which they had in 1860, notwithstanding the large growth of population in the intervening period. The conclusion is inevitable that the laboring classes are not nearly so well off as they were eight or nine years ago—a conclusion which is supported by such a variety and accumulation of other facts presented by Mr. Wells as to render doubt absurd and denial ridiculous.

Hands Off.

From the N. Y. Times.

The postponement until December of the Reconstruction Committee's bill providing a provisional government for Mississippi is a good sign. The bill is irretrievably bad. It provided for the reassembling of the Convention, whose members were to be invested with the power of appointing a provisional government for the State; and its operation would certainly have been anarchical and ruinous. It was a device for putting the offices of the State, high and low, in the hands of adventurers and violent men. Compared with this, military government is far preferable. If the State cannot be at once reconstructed, the best course is to leave it to the laws as they are. Under General Grant's administration they are quite equal to the emergency. It should be some proof of this that he has not suggested further legislation on the subject.

As it is with Mississippi so should it be with Georgia, Virginia, and Texas. The colloquy between Messrs. Sumner, Anthony, and Conkling, the other day, showed that the feeling in favor of leaving things as they are in all the unreconstructed States, and also in Georgia, gains ground in the Senate; and the vote of 103 to 62 on the Mississippi bill indicates the growing strength of moderate opinions in the House. Time will accelerate this tendency, now that the vigorous enforcement of the law is no longer in doubt.

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B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY

The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,

Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,

YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Present Price Par and Accrued Interest.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

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No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississipp River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

HENRY G. GOWEN,

(LATE OF COCHRAN, GOWEN & CO.),

BANKER AND BROKER,

No. 111 South THIRD Street,

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Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York.

Gold and Government Securities Dealt In.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

HOME INVESTMENTS.

READING RAILROAD SIXES,

Clear of State, United States and Municipal Taxes.

Pennsylvania and New York Canal and RR. Company Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment.

DREXEL & CO., Bankers,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

3 19 fmw4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1263

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth3

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

4 2

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, 4 Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 30 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. L. KIRKPATRICK,

with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,

No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

852 No. 434 RACE Street

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking.

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

3 29 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,

GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,

ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 3rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 8

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

PRINCETON, N. J.

BOYS THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR COLLEGE OR FOR BUSINESS.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 7.

For circulars apply to

4 5 1m REV. T. W. CATTELL.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 1 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 5 3m

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 21 3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—Early yesterday morning Charles Simmons, colored, residing in St. Mary street, was attacked by his wife and badly cut on the head with a razor. The wounds are considered dangerous. The injured man was removed to the hospital, and his wife was locked up for a hearing.

—The following are some of the principal articles exported from this port during the month of March:—11 784 barrels of flour, 5305 barrels of corn meal, 176,389 pounds bread and crackers, 235,060 pounds oat meal, 209,141 pounds oil cake, 82,201 pounds of tallow, 42,752 pounds of lard, and 42,505 pounds of candles.

—John Kingsland, who was confined in the Eastern Penitentiary, under a sentence of twelve years, for the murder of his wife, in the western part of the State, stabbed himself to the heart on Saturday. The knife with which the suicide was committed was secretly made by the deceased from a piece of iron that he had concealed within his cell. He was fifty-eight years of age, and had served about two years of his sentence. An inquest was held on the body by the Coroner, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

—The following vessels have cleared, with petroleum, from this port, since our last report: Schooner Elizabeth, for Kingston, with 2000 gallons; brig Lizzie, for Barbadoes, with 1730 do.; schooner Staples, for Curacoa, with 717 do.; brig Rabboni, for Laguayra, with 2000 do.; barque Louisa, for Cronstadt, with 145,941 do.; and barque Vinco, with 69,543 do.—making a total of 222,431 gallons. 3,926,832 gallons since the 1st of January, 1869. One schooner, three brigs, seven barques, and three ships are now loading.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 131¼.

—Hon. John Allison was qualified as Register of the Treasury on Saturday.

—The post office at Morristown, N. J., was robbed by burglars on Friday night.

—Colonel T. H. Stanton has been appointed Auditor of Virginia by General Webb.

—The customs receipts at this port from the 22d to the 31st ult. amounted to $409,874.

—B. F. Seward committed suicide at Binghamton, N. Y., on Friday, by taking laudanum.

—Charles Clarke, a young Englishman, committed suicide in New York, on Saturday, by shooting.

—Gamebury & Co.'s bonded warehouse at Frankfort, Ky., was burned on Friday night. Loss $350,000.

—A delegation of twenty-five prominent Virginians had an interview with the President on Saturday.

—General Longstreet was confirmed as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans on Saturday. The vote stood 25 to 10.

—Mrs. S. Phillips, residing near Fortress Monroe, committed suicide yesterday by shooting herself through the head with a revolver.

—At Cold Spring, N. Y., on Friday, Charles Merrick attempted to kill Miss Monks because she refused to permit him to accompany her home from church.

—A bill is pending before the Arkansas Senate prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than five gallons, except upon the prescriptions of physicians.

JOHNSON.

The ex-President on the Stump.

On Saturday Knoxville was crowded with the friends of Andrew Johnson. In the morning, at 11 A. M., a special train arrived from Greenville with Mr. Johnson, who was greeted by a delegation of citizens, and escorted to the Lamar House. After a short delay, Mr. Johnson was introduced to the assembled crowd, numbering about five thousand.

The ex-President, after returning thanks for the cordiality of the welcome, said he had endeavored to protect the Constitution, and all he asked was a fair examination of his record. He intended to devote the remainder of his life, as a private citizen, to the vindication of his official life from foul obloquy which had been heaped upon him; though bent, he had not been broken by the storm which had nearly wrecked the ship of state. When the Congress of the United States, excited by interest and a spirit of tyranny, transcended the Constitution, he vetoed the bills and sent them back.

Look at the taxes of the State and Federal Governments. The Federal Government collects $15,000,000—three times as much as was necessary a few years ago for the whole expense of the Government—to pay the bondholders. You black men might as well know this, that while they have been enfranchising you and disfranchising white men, they have been making you slaves.

Yes, you are all slaves together to the bondholders, who never shed a drop of blood. I would to God that the Government had not had the credit to borrow a dollar to carry on the war! If the people had had beforehand to pay the cost of the war we should never have had one. Thank God, my march has not been through Golgotha. My honors have not been gained by blood. The widows and the one-armed soldiers cannot attribute their wrongs to me. I stand here vindicating the Constitution as it was handed down to me, and here, in the last hours of life, I call upon you to cling to the Constitution of the country as the mariner clings to his compass.

Mr. Johnson spoke about two hours, and was heartily applauded. In conversation afterwards, he spoke without reserve of President Grant, whom he characterized as a bundle of prejudices, and of his Gift-enterprise Cabinet, as he called it.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....5:37 | MOON RISES.....2:15
SUN SETS.....6:29 | HIGH WATER.....9:30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Mar. 13
India	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 24
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 25
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 26
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Mar. 27
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
America	Bremen	New York	Mar. 31

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	April 6
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 7
Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 10
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	April 8
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	April 8
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	April 9
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	April 10
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	April 12
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Br brig Hermes, Blackert, Laguayra, John Dallett & Co.
Brig Caroline Eddy, Rose, Cardenas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Eugenia, Coombs, Cardenas, do.
Br. schr Eagle Wing, Stanley, Barbadoes, S. L Merchant & Co.
Schr Sinaloa, Steel, Calbarien Warren & Gregg.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, New Haven, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr George R. Conover, Robinson, Tauntón, do.
Schr Wave, Hubbard, New Haven, do.
Schr Reading RR, No. 46, Tomlin, New Haven, do.
Schr Reading RR, No. 41, Bartlett, Norwalk, do.
Schr Reading RR, No. 44, Trainer, N. London, do.
Schr Admiral Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, Providence, do.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, New Bedford, do.
Schr W. Allenden, Braley, Hartford, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr H. C. Price, Hepner, Bridgeport, Ct., do.
Schr Jas. Satterthwaite, Long, Boston, do.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Ware, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, Washington, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, do.
Str's G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co

Str A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Tons, Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Crowell, from Messina Feb. 6 with fruit, etc
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, 37 days from London, with mdse. to Warren & Gregg. Experienced fine weather all the passage.
Brig Albatross, Smith, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Brig Loch Lomond, Griffin, 10 days from Cardenas, with sugar to W. Bushy.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Mary R. Hickman, White, 12 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Margaret Ann, Whelpley, 17 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber and laths to Harbert, Davis & Co.
Schr Iris Hitch, 8 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Ionia, Kendall, 3 days from Providence, with mdse to Knight & Sons.
Schr Ocean, Johnson, 16 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr War Eagle, Crowell, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Tantamount, Montgomery, 17 days from Calais, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Faitt, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 3d inst.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, cleared at New York 3d inst., reported for Wilmington, N. C.
Brig Wm. Wilkins, Fleming, Sandy Hook, Borland; Eliza Sprague; and Sarah Sloan Sloan, at Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Desiah, Gilkey, for New Orleans, was at Newport, Eng., 20th ult.
Barques Idolique, Durkee, and Nor, Reymert, both for Philadelphia, remained at Newcastle, Eng., 20th ultimo.
Brig George Harris, French, for Philadelphia, remained at Cardenas 24th ult.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, for Philadelphia, remained at Cardenas 24th ult.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, for a port north of Hatteras, remained at Calbarien 23d ult.
Brig Charles Miller, Miller, hence for Bath, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Brigs Hattie, Grant; S. V. Merrick, Sheppard; Raven, Leighton; Renshaw, Sylvester; Marion, Sanders; and Nemwaukie, Wiswell, at Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Transit, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 10 days since.
Schrs Elite, Wolford, and Emma Watson, Wallace, hence, at Norfolk 1st inst.
Schr Revenue, hence for Boston, put into Newport, R. I., yesterday, leaking badly.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

No. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW. [3 10 wfm6mrp

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

FURNITURE

AT

RICHMOND & CO.'S,

No. 45 South SECOND St.,

3 25 1m EAST SIDE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

EBENISTE, 2 1 3mrp

1026 CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM,

No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Cotell, Satine, and James Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $2 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

CARRIAGES.

NEW CARPETINGS!

ARCH STREET

Carpet Warehouse.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, SUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at POTTSVILLE with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon Accommodation south at 5·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Singe lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·55 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·30 and 5·35 A. M., and 10·30 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 833 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., 2·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 8·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and Intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $4 00.
At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY JANE PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Mechanicville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5¾, 4·5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·30 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7¼, 8·20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¼ A. M., 5 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.;

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·05 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of

Spring Fancy Cassimeres,

Comprising all the best makes in the market

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 23m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a large amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle

CHARLES WILLARD,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10 1

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand Also, WOOL SACKS.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 1th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OBI,
2 23 | Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 23 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

From Pier 45, North River, Tuesday.

City of London, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
City of Kina, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 20, 12, noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet) or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1869.

Connecticut and Georgia.

TO-DAY the State and Congressional elections take place in Connecticut, and as a determined contest has been waged by both parties, the result is looked forward to with considerable interest. A distinct issue has been joined on the question of the ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, which will come before the Legislature to be elected to-day also. "Down with the nigger!" has been made the rallying cry of the Democracy in the campaign, and on this question, perhaps more than any other, does the contest hinge. Mr. English has made an excellent Governor, so that the issue before the people of Connecticut has been somewhat simplified. English's course in Congress was so straightforward that he will doubtless secure the votes of many so-called Republicans, who are not yet prepared to accord full justice to all men. In 1865 an amendment to the State Constitution providing for universal manhood suffrage was submitted to the people, and defeated by a vote of only 27,217 in favor, to 33,489 against it—an adverse majority of 6272, although the Republican State ticket was elected the same year by a majority of 11,035. The figures given below, however, show that only 2150 Republicans joined the Democratic ranks to secure this result, while over 15,000 Republicans kept themselves away from the polls, in absolute indifference. The full vote of both parties will doubtless be drawn out on Monday, and if such should be the case the result cannot well be other than a decisive Republican victory, in view of the above fact and of the following figures, which show the vote of the State at each election during the past ten years:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem*	*Maj.*
1860	43 792	33,454	10 338R
1861	43,914	40,926	2 988R
1862	39,782	30 634	9 148R
1863	41 052	38,395	2,657R
1864 - Governor	39,820	34,162	5,658R
" —President	44,691	42 285	2,406R
1865	42 374	31,339	11,035R
" —Equal Suffrage	27,217	33,489	6,272D
1866	43 974	43 433	541R
1867	46 578	47,565	987D
1868—Governor	48 777	50 541	1 764D
"—President	50,641	47,600	3,041R

Here is a Republican increase of 1864, offset by a Democratic decrease of 2941—a very small "crumb of comfort," indeed, for the Democracy. If this total Republican increase of 4805 within seven months does not augur a complete triumph of Republicanism, universal suffrage amendment and all the other adjuncts, it is difficult to draw any reliable conclusions from election statistics, except by adopting the system pursued by the New York *World*.

The tickets of the two parties to be voted for to-day are the following, the Republican candidates for the State offices being the same as were defeated last year, and the Congressional candidates marked thus (*) renominations:—

	Republicans	*Democrats*
Governor	Marshall Jewell,	J. E. English,
Lt. Governor	Francis Wayland,	E. H. Hyde,
Sec. State	Hiram Appleton,	L. E. Pease,
Treasurer	David P. Nicnols,	E S. Mosely,
Controller	Jas. W. Manning,	Jesse Olmsy.
Congress.		
Dist. I	Julius L Strong,	James Dixon*
II	S W. Kellogg,	Jas. F. Babcock,
III	H. H. Starkweather*	Abiel Converse,
IV	S. B. Beardsley,	W. H. Barnum.*

The Republican candidates for Congress in the First, Third, and Fourth districts are certain of election; but the Second district is hopelessly Democratic, as will be seen from the following, which gives the vote in each district at the election for President in November:—

Dist.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
I	12,382	11,740	642R
II	14,108	15,073	965D
III	10,505	7,633	2970R
IV	13,668	13,154	514R

The only Republican member in the Fortieth Congress was Mr. Starkweather, from the Third district, so that, in any event, a Democratic gain is out of the question.

—The Georgia Legislature last summer passed a bill providing for an election for members of Congress in November last, but the Governor took no action upon it. Consequently, this State is not yet represented in the Forty-first Congress. An election for members of Congress has been ordered for to-day, and it is understood that the candidates will be the same as were nominated last fall. Their names are as follows, those marked thus (*) having been members of the Fortieth Congress, and the figures indicating the majorities of last year:—

Republican.	*Democratic. Maj. 1868*
1. John W. Clift.*	1. A. H. Hansel ..8819R.
2. William P. Pierce.	2. Nelson Tift.*...1040D
3 John H. Caldwell.	3 H. Buchanan...1225R
4. B. B. DeGraffenreid.	4. T. G. Lawson... 161R
5. Charles H. Prince.*	5. W. H. Mallon.. — R
6. John A. Wimpy.	6. Wier Boyd..... 413D
7. James Atkins.	7. P.M.B.Young.*3100D

In the Fifth district there was no regular opposition to the Republican candidate. These figures, however, are comparatively valueless, in view of the manner in which reconstruction has been nullified in Georgia. The State is practically as far out of the Union as it was when the Confederacy was at the height of its power.

Sympathy for the Scientific.

THE confession made by George S. Twitchell, Jr., whether it be true or false, places the learned counsel who sought to secure his acquittal in an attitude anything but pleasing. It will be remembered that the defense desired to acquit the criminal by proving that the murder was committed by some parties who came into the house, killed the old woman with some weapon which they carried away with them, and then left by the front door. All can remember the eloquence of the senior counsel when he exhibited a slung-shot of murderous appearance, and maintained that it was with such a weapon as that that the murder was committed, and that the fabulous man with a long coat carried it off with him after doing the deed. To corroborate it, a person named Altgelt was produced, who swore to the tall man coming out of the front door of the house at a certain hour. But alas! all the beautiful fabric of the counsel has been overthrown. There was no tall man at all. He was a myth. Hereafter he will rank only among the class of which the Man with the Iron Mask and the assaulter of William Patterson can be considered as types. The elaborate slung-shot which the "learned brother" had on exhibition was not the instrument, but the much abused poker, the harmless instrument, whose "centre of percussion" was so learnedly demonstrated by the representative of the "Philadelphia University," was, after all, the guilty tool. What must be the sensations of the Solons who swore that the skull could not be shattered by such a weapon! Come forth, Dr. Paine, and explain how it was that the iron did not crumble to pieces when it struck the human skull; and we think that Dr. Maury must also be asked to state how what could not be, was. We will not dwell on the feelings of Dr. Paine, but would greet him with silence and tears. When he flourished the poker over the head of the juryman, and told him that it would break the poker and not the head if he were to strike a blow, his feelings may have been the conviction of ignorance; but now, when it appears that the very poker in question did break the old woman's head, we cannot find words of sufficient condolence. We can only suggest the story of the alderman in "Pickwick," who, when the lawyer told him he could not commit a man for such an action, looked up in amazement and replied, "But, sir, I have committed him." So, if the poker could speak, it would solve all doubt as to its capacity by merely declaring that, despite the laws of science and the opinions of scientific men, it did kill Mrs. Hill. To two other of the mourners we must commend consolation. The chief of these is Mr. Altgelt, that excellent German who happened quite providentially to be passing the house at the exact moment, and who may be considered as the father of the man with the long coat. He cannot but feel sad to think that the long coat was a mythical garment, and that he probably saw a ghost. It was awkward for the jury to convict after his overwhelming testimony. But to have the prisoner himself repudiate the whole story, confess that the murder was done in the house, and that not only the tall man but even the long coat was the effect of imagination—we put the case mildly—is too much for even German equanimity. But the worst of all in the terribly demoralized crowd is William Wheeler Wind-around Hubbell. In his little pamphlet on George's innocence, which was to convince the Governor, only it did not, he declares that the deed must have been done by a very tall man; in fact, by the very tall man whom Altgelt created. Hear his words:—

"Also, as to the height of the mahogany chair-back, over which the line o' blood dripping from the head, between the sofa and the rear window, extends, showing that a *tall*, strong man (such as Altgelt describes) lifted that body with the head over that chair-back, clear, and without permitting the dress to sweep on the blood-drops on the floor—(Mrs. Twitchell's trial). Also, the great height of the rear arc of blood on the west wall, showing a *tall* man to have swept that curve horizontally, from a high centre of motion of the pendant portion of the instrument. Also, the volume of the arcs of the blood-splashes forward on the Pine street wall, showing a diameter of instrument larger than the poker."

Alas! Now where is the theory? It was beautiful on paper. So clear! So convincing! Yet now we find that some stubborn facts will not agree, and that the whole edifice was built on a shaky foundation.

From the confession we learn one thing clearly:—The theories started by legal advisers on the subject of a man's innocence can be neatly built and strongly fortified without having a particle of foundation, and, as in the case of Dr. Parkman, murdered by Dr. Webster years ago, a man can always be produced to swear he saw the murdered man alive and well hours after life had been crushed from his body.

The Cattle Bill.

ON our sixth page will be found a powerful argument against the Cattle bill, made in the State House of Representatives, on Friday, by Gen. Harry White, of Indiana county. As our readers are well aware, this infamous measure has received the sanction of the Senate, and to-morrow it will come up for action in the House of Representatives. The Cattle bill has received the nearly unanimous denunciation of the entire press of Philadelphia, Democratic as well as Republican. It is not a partisan matter, but one in which every man, woman and child in this city is directly interested. Men like Senator Connell may make speeches about the necessity for improved drove yards and proper inspection of cattle, and he may sneer at newspapers who opposed gas, passenger railways, steam fire engines, and the building of the Continental Hotel—THE EVENING TELEGRAPH was certainly not the journal alluded to in this connection—but he can deceive nobody as to the real character of the infamous measure which he advocated and voted for. No person in this city will object to an improvement on the present drove yard system, or to such inspection of cattle by properly appointed officers as will protect our citizens from the introduction of diseased meat into the markets. We do object, however, that the weighing and inspection of cattle should be given into the hands of an unscrupulous private corporation. That such a proposition should even have been received in the Legislature is an insult to the people of this city, and the vote in the House of Representatives will clearly indicate which of its members consider they have characters yet to lose, and which have no qualms of conscience or respect for public opinion in classing themselves among thieves and robbers.

The members of the Legislature are doubtless anxious to make their sojourn in Harrisburg as profitable as possible, but there is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The people of this city, irrespective of party, are fully aroused on the subject of legislative infamy, and there is a settled determination to have a general clearing out of the present gang at the next election. Some of the members would, doubtless, like to have another chance; and those who entertain any hopes or expectations of re-election would do well to "assume a virtue if they have it not," and to pay a certain amount of respect to the wishes of their constituents during the balance of the session.

Robbery.

THE citizens of Philadelphia woke up to a new sensation this morning. A robbery was committed yesterday in broad daylight, which, both for the amount secured by the burglars and the impunity with which they carried on their operations, exceeds anything of the kind that has taken place in this city for years. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon it was discovered that the building of the Beneficial Savings Fund at the corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets, had been entered and completely ransacked of money and valuables amounting to about one million of dollars. Most of this money was the property of poor working people, who had deposited it in the institution for safe keeping, and its loss will be a heavy blow to those who are least able to bear such a disaster. The Beneficial Savings Fund has always borne a high character, and the confidence of the depositors in the institution was shown by the very large amount which the burglars found in the vaults. The directors of the savings fund are certainly in a high degree censurable for the insecurity of their establishment. In the first place, the watchman, whose duty it was to guard the premises, was absent from his post, and the burglars were undoubtedly aware of his habit of leaving the place unguarded for the purpose of attending church. The building, too, is a mere shell, and the safe in which more than a million dollars' worth of valuables were deposited was so slightly built as to offer no serious impediment to the thieves. A building used for a purpose of this kind ought to be of the most solid and substantial description, and the vault or safe ought to be constructed in such a manner that it would be impossible to open it without days of hard labor. In New York the officers of the law have been engaged in breaking open the safe of the Pacific Railroad Company. Their operations are conducted in open daylight, in the presence of the officers of the company, and yet a hard day's labor by several men armed with the heaviest implements, and working without obstruction, did not suffice to remove even one layer of plates. The new building of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, on Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth, is a model of strength and fitness, and its construction is worthy of the study of the officers of all such institutions; and no such concern as the Beneficial Savings Fund should ever carry on its operations or secure its valuables in any other than such a building.

"Perverted Sympathy" with Crime

ELSEWHERE to-day we publish the charge delivered to the Grand Jury by Judge Brewster this morning. In many respects it is a remarkable document, and coming, as it does, from such an impartial and dispassionate administrator of the law as Judge Brewster, should command not only a universal reading but a careful consideration at the hands of the entire community. If we did not, unhappily, have abundant proof of its entire truthfulness, such a statement as the following, coming even from Judge Brewster, would be put down under the head of sensationalism:—

'It has come to pass that men are shot down, or stoned to death, upon our highways, and that the law seems as powerless for their vindication as it was for their protection."

In a previous portion of his charge Judge Brewster also says:—

"There are certain men in Philadelphia who cannot be brought to justice! They can beat down, almost murder, our policemen, secure bail, and abscond until opportunity permits their return. Others take life almost with impunity."

He then proceeds to show that there was an increase of forty per cent. in the number of homicides committed in Philadelphia in 1868, as compared with 1867, while the statistics of infanticide for the two years show an increase of fifty per cent., adding this startling statement:—"*The total of murders in one year is four times the convictions for homicides in thirty years!*"

Such is a plain statement of the condition of society in this city, and we cannot but repeat the comparison which Judge Brewster draws between it and London, where there are localities so desperate that the Queen's writ does not run. But the cause of this lamentable state of affairs is to be found in a single sentence in Judge Brewster's charge. It "is all due to the perverted sympathy which exalts the assassin into the position of a persecuted victim of the law." Petty offenders, for the most part, are dealt with vigorously and rigorously. The picking of a pocket or the stealing of a loaf of bread is comparatively a dangerous experiment for the offender. It is only the red-handed criminal who arouses the tender sentiments of the community, secures the most adroit pettifoggers, swindles the jury into the belief of his innocence, or, failing in that, brings to bear upon the approaches to the executive all the appliances of personal favoritism, political influence, or money. And from the first announcement of the deed of blood to the very last moment which brings either death or an open prison door, the "persecuted victim of the law" enjoys the lively sympathy, the substantial encouragement, of a large portion of the community. Such is the position of George S. Twitchell, Jr., and of Gerald Eaton. Although their cases have received the most careful consideration by the courts, have passed through every possible or conceivable stage of review, no man can say that either of them will be hung on Thursday next. The artful dodge to which Twitchell resorted on Saturday has been exposed, almost unanimously, by the press of this city; but we cannot safely say that the lying confession to which he has subscribed will not yet be crammed down the throat of somebody more potential, as far as life and death are concerned, than the conductors of the Philadelphia newspapers. But if such an outrage be perpetrated, the entire community will in time reap the full fruit of all the mawkish sympathy which has been aroused in the perjured murderer's behalf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

The public are invited to attend a free lecture, volunteered by

ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY,
Professor of Political Economy, Williams College, Massachusetts,

On TUESDAY NEXT, April 6,
At CONCERT HALL, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Subject:— [4 2 3t*
"FREE EXCHANGE A NATURAL RIGHT."

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY FOUR MANAGERS of the PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY will be held at the BIBLE HOUSE, corner WALNUT and SEVENTH Streets, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, at 5 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH H. DULLES,
Corresponding Secretary.
RICHARD NEWTON, Recording Sec'y. 11*

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXECUTED BY WOMEN, AT HAZELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th.
Admittance, 25 cents 3 31 13t*

MINNEWA TRIBE, No. 79, IMPROVED O. of R. M.—A special meeting of the tribe will be held TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, April 6, 1869, at the WIGWAM, to take action on the death of Brother Thomas P. Brandt.
By order of the Tribe.
Attest, [11] HARRY LANG, C. of R.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 513 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NIBBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 26wf3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf2

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
3 24 wfm3] FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL can give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 3 3 m t w f

Attention, Ladies, if You Please!

Those boys of yours need Clothes. Dear little chaps! how nimbly they do climb over fences, and up trees and lamp-posts! How regardless they are of the best interests of the fabrics you put upon them! Set them run and jump. Let them have a rousingly jolly time.
A boy who has no fun in him isn't worth two cents.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S you buy BOYS' CLOTHING so cheap that you can let your young hopefuls wear out as much of it as they please.
Complete suit for your 5 year old Boy.
Complete suit for your 6 year old Boy.
Complete suit for your 7 year old Boy.
Complete suit for your 8 year old Boy.
Complete suit for your 9 year old Boy.
Complete suits for all your Boys of all ages, sizes, and styles whatsoever.
CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST! at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT,
3 4] No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Cotton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, corner of SEVENTEENTH and MONTGOMERY Streets.—The Spring Course of Scientific Lectures will commence on MONDAY EVENING, April 12 at 7½ o'clock. They will be delivered in the following order:—
Monday, 7½ P. M., Chemistry, Prof. Deals, M. D.
Tuesday, " Geology, Prof. Wagner.
Wednesday, " Anatomy and Physiology, Prof. Maxson, M. D.
Thursday, 7½ P. M., Botany, Prof. Gerhard, M. D.
Friday, " Mineralogy, Prof. Wagner.
Saturday, " Execution, Prof. Lawrence.
ADMISSION FREE.
The best mode of approach is by the Fifteenth street cars, and return by the same route. 4 3 3t

PAIN PAINT.

TRUTH NEEDS NO MASK.

A tank holding a hundred Barrels of Water can be *changed* into PAIN PAINT within *three minutes*. It is done by adding a *Chemical Compound* made by Dr. WOLCOTT, which changes the character of this liquid, so that it readily fills the Pores of the flesh, and the Absorbents under the Scarf Skin. Its contact with the warm blood produces evaporation, consequently the part or place on the body or limbs where PAIN PAINT is *freely* and *patiently* applied will in a very short time become very cold. PAIN PAINT is often applied warm, and sometimes hot, yet the place will soon become colder than Ice or Snow could ever *make* it, if applied a long time (unless freezing actually commenced). No physical Pain can exist unless Inflammation be present. PAIN PAINT will evaporate *even* the *Natural Heat* from any part of the system when PROPERLY and *faithfully* applied. When *Inflammation* or Pain is present, the evaporation becomes more rapid still. The oily nature of the *flesh* will resist the ingress of common water, while PAIN PAINT *will fill* the *flesh full*, like filling a sponge. The evaporation arising from the millions of pores *exhausts* all Heat, Inflammation, and Pain without harm or inconvenience to the most feeble babe, or the most aged or infirm patient.

Water will not stain or smart, neither will PAIN PAINT. Water is harmless for injection, so is PAIN PAINT. Water can be drank freely, so can PAIN PAINT. The only difference between Water and PAIN PAINT is the *compound added*, so that the Water will enter the *pores* and *fill* the *absorbents*, and thus *induce evaporation*. It not *scented*, few would taste the difference or know any change except from its milky color. Pus or matter will never form unless caused by High *Inflammation*. Thus, by the proper use of PAIN PAINT, *Cancers* are *healed* as *permanently* as a simple cut. *Old fever sores*, including Ulcers of *every name*, or of the *foulest* description, are alike cured by simply *keeping them* under the cooling influence of PAIN PAINT. Diarrhœa and Dysentery are checked within ten minutes of faithful application across the Bowels of the Patient. A Pint of PAIN PAINT, applied properly to the Head at the moment the pulse reaches the highest point, will positively cure Typhoid, Yellow or any other known fever, including Fever and Ague, within one hour. By cooling the Brain properly, no fever can exist in the body.

PAIN PAINT applied to a Burn, with several folds of cotton cloth, dripping wet, will *positively prevent Blistering*, if done immediately. PAIN PAINT *prevents* pain or swelling from *Bee Stings*, *Mosquito Bites*, or *Poisonous Wounds*, in *every case* where it has been *instantly* applied. It stops Headache and Neuralgia within a few minutes; Pain in the *Liver*, *Heart*, or *Kidneys* is relieved at first application; Stiffness in Joints and Muscles, including all kinds of Rheumatic Ailments, are benefited at one trial, and are positively cured if treatment is *continued according to directions* for chronic or inflammatory complaints. The *greatest difficulty* to encounter is the *obstinate disposition* of almost *all* patients in *using* PAIN PAINT *as* DIRECTED. As soon as Pain stops *they stop its application*.

This *fact defeats* the *very object sought*—viz., *Permanent cures* in *millions of cases*. This applies with particular *force* in *chronic* complaints. When Pain leaves only a small portion of the inflammation is evaporated. To *complete a cure*, and thus prevent *the return of Pain* or to heal Ulcers, *directions must be assiduously carried out* to the *letter and spirit*. Many—very many—are so heedless *as not* to read the *directions at all*; and are so thoughtless that they even ask only for *temporary relief*; or are so *injudicious* as to purchase a small, half ounce bottle for a *pain* or *ailment* that has *defied all* their physician's skill in alleviating. A *small bottle* will cure one hundred people with Earache, and will answer for a bad case of sore Eyes, as the liquid is put *directly* into them, for the surface is very small.

Therefore, a *larger surface* will require more of the remedy. *Deep Ulcers* require much more PAIN PAINT than a scratch or abrasion of the skin.

Violent Pains, Spasms, Fits, or *Chronic Ailments* require a *proper amount* of PAIN PAINT. *Common sense* ought to *lead* all to the *proper treatment after* they *know* that PAIN PAINT is beneficial when *nothing else* has been of *any avail*.

Thousands will *willingly* pay five dollars, twenty, or hundreds to *their* physician, when they know he does not cure or *even* relieve their sufferings. But when *convinced* that PAIN PAINT is the *best remedy* they can find, will use it so sparingly that it is a matter of wonder that they get so much benefit as they do.

Large bottles are much the *cheapest*. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent, $1 bottles; half pints, $3; pints, $5; quarts, $8 per bottle. A quart holds sixteen $1 bottles. It is necessary to add an equal amount of water to PAIN PAINT. In some cases, five or six parts water before using it. A pint or quart or gallon will be sent to any person *free of express charges* on *receipt* of the *money*. *Medical advice free*. One gallon will cost $20. Small bottles are sold at all drug stores.

R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. No charge for removing pain at the office. Private rooms for ladies.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or colds in the head, or one pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint (double strength) for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.
Test them free of cost at No. 622 Arch street.
Private Rooms for Ladies. 1t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14f

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS, Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 stf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIKER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S" GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. 4 5 1m

FULL SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH $10. Call and examine specimens. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth carefully filled. Repairing, altering, etc. DR. BASSETT, No. 2415 S. NINTH Street, below Locust. References. 4 3 1m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 1220 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wf3m

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1012 1014
THE ROYAL CHART
FOR
Cutting and Fitting Ladies' Dresses.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

Has made arrangements with the Patentee in Europe, by which he has secured the celebrated Royal Chart for Cutting and Fitting Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
This has proved to be the most reliable system for Cutting and Fitting ever presented to the public.
To each purchaser of a Dress Pattern, one of these charts will be given free of cost. 4 5 3t

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

200 dozen Huck Towels, extra cheap.
100 dozen fine Towels, $3·50 to $7·50.
150 dozen Napkins, $1·50 up.
200 pieces Russia Diaper.
Real Barnsley Towellings.
Russia Crash and Dowlas.
137 Damask Table Cloths, cheap.
Barnsley and Irish Damasks.
Power Loom Dice Table Linens.
J. N. Richardson's Sons & Owden's Linens.
Shirt Fronts and Cuffs of these Linens.
Wide Linen Sheetings, $1·00 up.
Pillow Linens, Butcher's Linens.
Bird Eye Linens, Long Lawns, etc. etc.

The most complete and desirable Linen stock, at the most moderate prices, we have ever had.

N. B.—Full lines of Embroidered and Embossed Piano, Melodeon, Stand, and Table Covers. [1 7fsm

BONNETS, ETC.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
BONNET OPENING,
Wednesday, March 31, 1869.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
3 20 6t PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

A GRAND OPENING OF
NEW CARPETS THIS WEEK,
ALL OF LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING—1869.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.
We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
SPRING SALES,
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
ETC. ETC.
3 11 wfm6m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
EXTENSIVE
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street, and
No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.

Constantly on hand a large and well-assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC., adapted to Men's and Boy's Wear, at low prices.
TO THE TAILOR TRADE who do not keep a STOCK OF GOODS ON HAND, we extend a special invitation. They can have goods cut in patterns as low as though they were buying a whole piece.
Also, all kinds of TRIMMINGS cut in quantities; cut to suit their wants. 4 3 2mrp

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
3 19 mrp East of Front street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Everly's Benefit.

The size and character of the audience at the Arch Street Theatre on Saturday evening were in a high degree complimentary to one of the most respected members of the company. Mr. Everly has only been connected with the dramatic profession a comparatively short time, but he has already made his mark as a conscientious and artistic performer, and has established himself as a favorite with those whose esteem is best worth having. He brought to the stage an enthusiasm for the drama, culture, refinement and talent, and his progress during the past two years has been as marked as it has been gratifying to his friends. The members of a stock company labor under the disadvantage that, being engaged for particular lines of business, they are frequently obliged to appear in parts which are distasteful, unsuited to their talents, or which are of such small importance that they have scarcely an opportunity to distinguish themselves. The training obtained in this way, however, is invaluable; and despite the attractions which the star system must have for an actor of talent, who desires to represent those characters to which he can do most justice, the advantages of belonging to a well-managed, well-trained stock company, accustomed to pull together and to depend upon their own resources, are so great as to more than counterbalance the inconveniences.

The star system, we are happy to believe is falling into disrepute, and it is a hopeful sign for the drama that such is the case. Most playgoers, except in very rare instances, where performers of very distinguished talents are concerned, would rather see plays creditably acted throughout than to see one character personated supremely well and all the rest mangled by men and women who have no higher idea of their art than the number o dollars and cents paid them weekly by the treasurer. It is one of the advantages of benefit nights that an actor is enabled, at least once in a year, to select such plays as will enable him to show what he is capable of doing. Mr. Everly, on Saturday evening, presented a strong bill in Marston's drama of *Strathmore* and the domestic piece entitled *Helping Hands*. The first named is a very beautiful play, the scene of which is laid in the time of the persecution of the Covenanters in Scotland. The conflict between love and duty, between the treason which was a duty to the cause of humanity and religious liberty, and the loyalty which represented grievous oppression and the slaughter of innocent men, women, and children by cruel, unscrupulous, and bigoted tyrants, gives rise to a number of highly dramatic situations. The author has worked out his plot in this piece with much skill, and if well acted it is exceedingly effective.

Mr. Everly's personation of "Strathmore" was a performance of much merit. Two of the situations in the drama, at least, made large demands on the talents of the actor, and these were met in a manner that excited the warmest applause. The father of the woman he loves is accused of having slaughtered in cold blood a covenanting preacher and a little band of his people, while they were engaged in the act of worship. "Strathmore," whose comrades will not allow him to shrink from his duty, captures the old knight's castle, but hopes, almost against hope, that the charge against him may prove untrue, or at least that some extenuating circumstances will appear that will afford an excuse for sparing his life. Every point in the charge, however, is admitted by the culprit, and his doom is pronounced. The daughter then endeavors to intercede for her father's life, but her powerful appeal fails to move the hero from his purpose, although he sinks fainting at her feet, overcome by his agonizing emotions as he denies her request.

A rescue takes place, the castle is recaptured and "Strathmore" is wounded and taken prisoner. Intelligence is received that large reinforcements are rapidly advancing, and that "Strathmore's" name is among those to whom no mercy is to be shown. At the intercession of his daughter, "Sir Rupert Lorn" consents to forget the past, and to secure the life of "Strathmore" if he will renounce his allegiance to the cause of the rebels. "Katharine" hurries to him with the paper, and entreats him by his affection for her to sign it. Every inducement to life and the hope of future happiness is held out to him; but he asks what would life be worth at the price of honor and years of contempt, and then leaves it with her whether he shall sign the paper or not. The woman, inspired by his heroism, rises to the dignity of the situation, and throwing the paper from her bids him rather die first.

The varied emotions of the drama were finely rendered by Mr. Everly, and his acting, especially in the above-mentioned scenes, was distinguished by genuine tragic power and passion, without rant or bluster. The performance altogether was highly creditable, and we should be pleased to see Mr. Everly often in parts like this, in which he can do himself full justice.

Miss Price gave an exceedingly good personation of "Katharine Lorn," and played with a force and expression which was as unexpected as it was gratifying. Most of the other characters were very fairly sustained, and Miss Davenport, who undertook the part of "Isabel" at very short notice, on account of the illness of Mrs. Creese, would have given a very good performance if she had infused a little more animation into it. This young lady does no tappear to understand the importance of expressive by-play, especially in serious *roles*. The circumstances under which she appeared, however, on Saturday, to a great extent preclude criticism, but the hint we have given is worth heeding under all circumstances.

Mr. Everly and Miss Price were called before the curtain at the end of the third act, and at the conclusion of the play the beneficiary appeared and tendered his acknowledgments to the audience.

A handsome service of silver, consisting of a pitcher and goblets, weighing two hundred ounces, which had been prepared by a number of Mr. Everly's friends, was then presented by Colonel James Page in the following address:—

Mr. Everly:—A number of your personal friends and admirers have requested me, on this occasion of your benefit night, to present you with a substantial token of their esteem and regard. In the performance of this agreeable duty, little need be said. A few brief sentences will explain its object. The profession you have chosen is a most difficult and arduous one. To achieve anything like prominence in it, there must be anxious days and sleepless nights, with an untiring devotion to the never-ending demands of the art. It is one in which the great dramatist has declared your duty, and that of all who aspire to the stage, to be "to show virtue her own features, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time, her form and pressure—to hold, as 't were, the mirror up to nature." This is no light task. It will require study, application, perseverance, mind. These, your friends believe, you possess. Gratified by your progress thus far, with the opportunities presented at this theatre, under the management of an excellent lady and admirable actress, they doubt not you will continue to rise in and adorn the profession of which you are a part, while in private life you will be, as ever, the true gentleman. Not only as a testimonial of esteem and regard, but as a stimulant to you in your career, and as an incentive to further improvement, I now hand you this beautiful service of plate, with the sincere good wishes of those who have caused it to be prepared for your acceptance.

The performance concluded with the pleasing domestic drama of *Helping Hands*, in which Mr. Everly gave a very excellent personation of "Lorenz Hartman," the blind musician.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Gounod's opera of *Faust* will be performed this evening, with the following cast:—"Marguerite," Miss Clara Louise Kellogg; "Siebel," Madame Cellini; "Faust," Herr Habelmann; "Valentine," Signor Orlandini; "Mephistopheles," Signor Antonucci. As this is Miss Kellogg's first appearance in opera this season, there will undoubtedly be a crowded house.

To-morrow *Fra Diavolo* will be given, with Miss Kellogg, Herr Habelmann, and Signor Rouconi in the cast.

On Wednesday *Le Prophete* will be repeated by general desire.

OPERA BOUFFE.—On Wednesday, April 14, Mr. J. Grau will commence a season of ten nights and two matinees. The following artists will make their first appearance in this city:—Mlles. Rose Bell, Desclauzas, Rigarelli, Guerretti, Victoria Maurice; Messrs. Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Bourgoin, Genot, Mussay, Deligne, Juignot, and Rivenez. The following operas will be produced in handsome style. *Geneviève de Brabant, La Vie Parisienne, Barbe Bleue, Fleur de The.* and *L'Œil Creve*. The subscription price for the twelve performances will be $12. The subscription books will be open at the Academy of Music to-day.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Miriam's Crime* and the burlesque of *Ixion* will be performed this evening. The extravaganza of *The Forty Thieves* is announced as in preparation.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be given this evening, with a number of new and interesting features.

AT THE ARCH Robertson's new comedy of *School* will be produced this evening with entirely new scenery. This play has been very successful in London, Boston, and New York.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Professor St. Jean, the necromancer, biologist, etc. etc., will commence an engagement this evening. His performance is said to be unusually skilful and entertaining.

AT THE AMERICAN the Arabs will appear this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.—The efficacy of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvellous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a PREPARATORY ANTIDOTE to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a premoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE, and, in all human probability, will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of Science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever-increasing sales.

FROM TRUSTWORTHY DATA it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all Druggists.

QUALITY AND STYLE, PERFECT; WORKMANSHIP, THE BEST; PRICE, THE LOWEST.

CHESTERFIELD, SACKS, WATKING, EVENING, AND DRESS COATS, and an endless assortment of LIGHT AND DARK SPRING OVERCOATS, fresh from the workshop, and will be sold at prices as low as any other establishment IN THE UNION.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., Continental Hotel Building.

HALLETT, DAVIS & Co.'s Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

SPRING SALE OF FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

An Entirely New Stock!
By far the largest and most varied,
The most elegantly made up,
In new and stylish modes,
Well sewed and handsomely trimmed
Grave and Gay, to suit all tastes,
Boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices *cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
Have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which far surpasses even their former efforts. This they will dispose of by a LIVELY AND QUICK SALE, to insure which they have put the Lowest Figure Possible on every article in store.

ADVICE.—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" out of this stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department,
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
EXTENDING ON SIXTH STREET FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—Being mildly stimulating, diaphoretic, diuretic, and beneficial in affections of the kidneys, one of the best tonics ever offered to the public. Their beneficial effects in cases of debility and chronic diseases are unsurpassed by any ever before sold. Try them and you will be convinced. For sale by Druggists.

OPENING DAY.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Nos. 834 and 836 Chesnut street, will open on Thursday, April 8, their spring styles of ladies', misses', and children's fancy hats and infants' lace caps.

MARRIED.

JAMES—VICKERS.—On the 11th of March, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Friends' ceremony, HARVEY G. JAMES, formerly of Philadelphia, to EMMARINE, second daughter of the late Hon. Faxson Vickers, of Chester county, Pa.

MCCHERMAN—OTT.—On the 8th of September, 1868, at Corry, Pa., by the Rev. John T. Pershaw, Mr. JOSEPH M. MCCHERMAN to Miss ANNIE OTT, both of Philadelphia.

TOMLIN—SPANGLER.—In the city of Reading, Pa., by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Pastor of Ebenezer M. E. Church, on the 21 instant, Mr. ISAIAH TOMLIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss LUCRETIA SPANGLER, of Reading.

DIED.

PETERSON.—On the 3d instant, at his late residence, No. 1706 Arch street, ALEXANDER PETERSON, in the 74th year of his age.

Services at the house on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Smyrna, Delaware, on Tuesday, the 6th instant. Leave the house at 7½ o'clock for the Baltimore Depot. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. **

STUCKERT.—Early this morning (April 3), Mr. GEORGE T. STUCKERT, in the 76th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1609 Girard avenue, on Tuesday morning, the 6th of April, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown. **

TIDDY.—At State Island, New York, on the 1st instant, DILLIE L., wife of Richard S. Tiddy, of North Carolina, and youngest daughter of the late Richard Penn Smith, Esq., of this city.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. ***

WILSON.—On the 4th instant, DANIEL WILSON, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends, also Eastern Star Lodge, No. 167, A. Y. M., and all the societies of which he was a member, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. Corner of Queen and Swanson streets, on Wednesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN,
Proprietor,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

WINES, ETC.
CHAMPAGNE.
ERNEST IRROY & CO.'S
Carte Blanche and Special
Fruity and Generous Wines,
Fully equal to the best on all the list of CHAMPAGNE.
For sale at the Agents' prices, by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
4 2 fmw3t PHILADELPHIA.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promisaine, Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co., various vintages. 4 5

BOOTS AND SHOES.
SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, No. 1030 N. NINTH Street. 128m

CALL AT EAYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 North SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Also, Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc. etc. etc. 4 5 smwtp

CLOTHING.
A NEW ERA
IN THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING TRADE.
JOHN WANAMAKER
TO-DAY, APRIL 5, 1869,
WILL OPEN THE
Large Brown-Stone Buildings,
(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co.)
AS A FIRST-CLASS
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
To be conducted on a large and generous, yet not extravagant scale, for the sale of a class of made-up Clothing superior to the Ready-made Clothing which has formerly met the demands of Philadelphia trade; and for a
Merchant Tailoring
Business that shall combine advantages only to be secured in an extensive and progressive house.

DEPARTMENTS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
JOHN W. ROGERS, Head of Department.
Formerly with Rockhill & Wilson.
The majority of our citizens buy their clothes Ready-made; many more would do so if they could secure as good material, as fashionable styles and finish as they do in having their garments made to order. We see no reason why this should not be done, and we propose to do it, offering to the public Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the wardrobe of any gentleman, cut in Style, well made, of the best material, and elegantly finished.

CUSTOM WORK.
CORPS OF CUTTERS.
JEAN BERNARD, from Paris, recommended by Sanguinetta, of Crony & Lent, Broadway, N. Y.
P. ANDRIOT, formerly Andriot, Mageoch & Co.
J. ZACKEY, formerly with Ehrlicher.
G. E. AYRES, formerly with Brown & Powers, Broadway, N. Y.
Here we propose to combine all the advantages that can be desired, or that can be obtained in any of the first Merchant Tailoring establishments of the country. Our Cutters shall be scientific men of acknowledged skill, the very best that can be had. Our stock of Piece Goods shall embrace all that is Newest and Finest, from our own and foreign markets, and shall be more varied and extensive than any that has heretofore been found in Philadelphia. Those who desire it can confidently count upon obtaining the very height of the style. Great despatch and punctuality in filling all orders.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S.
HENRY GREER, Head of Department,
Formerly with Hyatt, Hegeman & Co., Broadway, N. Y.
We will give special attention to the "Little Gentlemen," and will furnish the boys and young gentlemen with clothes for home and school wear, and for all dress occasions. All novelties in this line will be found in our stock, and the greatest care will be taken with all the materials used, and work done, upon the Children's Clothing. Salesladies will be in attendance to wait upon such as may prefer their services.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
LOUIS L. FORBES, Head of Department,
Formerly with J. C. Arrison.
Our stock in this department will be as fine as can be had, embracing the finest qualities of linen, and all under-garments, collars, cuffs, cravats, canes, umbrellas, valises, and all toilet articles, and whatever else goes to complete a gentleman's attire at home or when travelling.

SPECIAL CARD.
We believe that the growth of our city and the improved tastes of our people in this matter of dress demand such an enterprise, and we propose meeting the demand. We bring to the undertaking a successful and not limited experience, an ample cash capital, the co-operation of the best of workmen in all departments, and a determination to succeed; and with the help of all who are interested not only in the comparatively small matter of
"GOOD CLOTHES",
But also in the great matter of extending the mercantile interest and spirit of our city, we intend making an establishment which will compare favorably both, in the amount of business done and in the manner of doing it, with any similar concern in New York or any other part of the country.
We ask a share of your patronage, solely on the grounds, however, that we can supply you with Clothing, either
READY-MADE,
OR
MADE TO ORDER,
Superior in Style and Finish, and of a greater variety of materials than can be had elsewhere. Will you call at an early date, though you have no intention of buying, and inspect our stock, and examine the new fashion plates and piece goods in the
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT?
THE BUILDINGS
Will be thrown open, for the first time,
THIS DAY,
FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
The entire public are invited to examine.
The ladies especially, to see the Boys' and Children's Department, which is a PROMINENT FEATURE.
Respectfully,
JOHN WANAMAKER. 4 5 tf

ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN!
Ye Who Want the FINEST Clothes!
We have been making nothing else for more than
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
The Oldest Established House!
The People's Favorite!
The Father's Comfort!
The Mother's Delight!
The Boys' Enthusiastic Satisfaction!
Long as We have been Established, We are Continually Getting Up NOVELTIES.
Great as has been the Perfection We have Attained, We are Constantly making IMPROVEMENTS.
Much as We have done to Elevate to the Standard of Good Clothes for Good Men, We are Doing and will do MUCH MORE.
Vastly as We have Reduced the Prices of the Finest Goods, We are Offering our Spring Goods LOWER and LOWER.
Great as are the throngs of Appreciative Patrons Crowding to Buy Elegant Ready-made Raiment, and to have their Measure Taken for Clothes to Order, the Number of our Customers is Daily Becoming GREATER and GREATER.
And should it be our lot to keep on the even tenor of our way for
ANOTHER CENTURY,
We shall Stick to our Original Plan of Making THE FINEST CLOTHES, TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION, FOR THE LEAST POSSIBLE AMOUNT OF MONEY.
Inspect, if you please, Our Magnificent Stock of SPRING GOODS.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown-Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut Street.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
CHESNUT Street, Above Broad.
Are Now Offering the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of
DRESS SILKS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO PHILADELPHIA,
EMBRACING EVERY NOVELTY IN STYLE AND SHADES, AND ALL THE MOST CELEBRATED MAKES OF BLACK SILKS. THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US, AND WITH THE GREATEST CARE, AND WE HAVE DETERMINED TO SELL THEM AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
ALSO, EVERY NOVELTY IN TEXTURE AND STYLE OF
DRESS GOODS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
The Subscribers beg leave to announce to their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that their STOCK of GOODS DAMAGED BY WATER at the LATE FIRE AT THEIR STORE will be exposed for SALE on FRIDAY April 2, consisting of TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LINEN and MUSLIN SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, SPREADS, ETC. ETC.
Also, nearly their ENTIRE STOCK of ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS and DRAPERIES, some of them the richest imported, SLIGHTLY WET, will be sold at prices to insure their IMMEDIATE SALE.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Linen, House-Furnishing Dry Goods and Curtain Establishment,
4 1 6t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

CIGARS.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
And Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,
No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
HAVANA CIGARS imported by every Steamer AT LOW FIGURES, comprising "Partagas," "Cabargas," "Flor de Murias," "Españoles," "Africanas," "Upmann," "Cabanas," "Comerciante," "Figaro," etc.
FINE CIGARS, of OUR OWN MAKE, warranted free from adulteration or artificial flavor; COPYRIGHTED BRANDS comprising as follows:—
"MARIANA RITA," "FRA DIAVOLO,"
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR."
Great variety of sizes, good quality, at low cost. 3 23 12t

MERCHANT TAILORS.
WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

A VIRGINIA LETTER.

The Chesapeake Bay—The Peninsula—Peach Blossoms—West Point—The Battle-fields—How They Look—The White House and its Surroundings—The Soldiers' Burying Grounds — Business—Political Affairs, Etc. Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3, 1869.

Taking the steamer Admiral, Captain Kirwan commanding, the Richmond and York River Railroad line, at Baltimore, is the commencement of one of the most delightful excursions on the continent. The Chesapeake Bay itself an inland sea, probably affords more diversity of scenery than any other body of salt water on the western continent; and the suave manners and kindly spirit of the officers of the boat make the journey, which otherwise would be monotonous, one constant round of pleasure

Dashing down the bay, the eye wanders to the familiar landmarks of war times. There stands Fort Federal Hill, frowning, as usual, over the streets of Baltimore, but now trimmed of its "bull-dogs of war," and doing duty as a peaceful signal station for the merchants of the town. A little further on, and Fort Marshall carves its outline against the horizon. Like its companion on Federal Hill, it is now but a mark of the times gone by, and the cows and goats now pasture on its green bastions and parapets. Directly opposite stands old Fort McHenry, grim and savage looking, as of old, but without a human being in sight. Four short years ago thousands of armed men trod, drilled, and manœuvred on the parade, which to day is as green and peaceful as a farmer's meadow. Gliding gently along, the next object which meets the eye is Fort Carroll, a massive structure of solid masonry, rising, spectre like, from the middle of the channel. It was commenced many years ago, but since the war has developed the fact that such a work is mere pie-crust when attacked by the iron monitors, the Government has ceased operations upon it and it now stands about two-thirds done. In answer to a question, I was informed that the Government had disposed of the concern to a Baltimore capitalist, who intended turning it into a sort of foster home or refuge for indigent men and women. If this be a fact, it looks as though the philanthropic gentleman has put himself in possession of a very large elephant.

'Passing on, old Sol gradually hides his brazen face behind the dense groves of pine which line the shore, and then the numerous lighthouses commence to flash and glitter from the different promontories which jut out on either side, and the shore is hidden from view. Supper is served; the freshest fish and oysters grace the tables, and with appetites whetted to a keen edge by the salt sea air, one scarcely leaves the table until, to the eyes of the looker-on, he has almost made a gourmand of himself. The evening wears swiftly away, and at length nothing is heard except the groaning of the machinery, enlivened occasionally by the squeak of some weary loon, who is disturbed from his bed of foam by the pattering of the wheels and the swash of the boat as she dashes along, guided by men who are as familiar with the waters of the bay as the farmer is with his garden paths. Sun up, the next morning finds us bowling up the York river, and by 7 o'clock we touch at Yorktown. Here, for the first time, we find the peach trees in full bloom, and the very air laden with the sweet perfume of thousands of wild flowers. There are few or no people, except those who have business with the boat, to be seen, and no traces of the ravages of the siege of McClellan remain to tell the tale of sickness and death, save sloping earthworks of the water battery, rendered memorable to our gunboatmen by the many night bombardments, and the parapets of the fort, which frown from the bluff above. Touching at Gloucester, we again pass on; and after a hearty breakfast, we visit the deck to find ourselves within sight of West Point, where our journey by water ceases. Directly opposite the Point is a flat, surrounded on three sides by dense woods, and flanked in the rear by the Pamunky river. This place is no doubt fresh in the minds of many Pennsylvania and New Jersey veterans, for it was the first place that Franklin's provisional division smelt the smoke of war. It is called Brick House (Hestou, I believe, erroneously called it "the Baltic of West Point") and while the main army, under McClellan, was fighting at Williamsburg, Franklin's division went up the river on transports, and landed. They were only ten miles in advance of the main body of the enemy, and had they moved directly to the front would probably have succeeded in cutting Marruder off, prevented him from going to Richmond, and ultimately have bagged his "eight thousand." As it was, the troops laid quiet all night, and in the morning were attacked in their own camps by a flanking corps of the enemy, and engaged long enough to give the main body an opportunity to pass. Our troops did some fine fighting under Newton and Slocum, but the enemy having succeeded in passing us, suddenly decamped from our front, and left us to await the arrival of the main army. I happen to be thoroughly familiar with the circumstances, and therefore mention it thus particularly to correct the many erroneous statements which have appeared from time to time concerning it.

Once landed, we step immediately on board the train in waiting, and in a few moments are whirling through the pines towards the Rebel capital. At a cross road about three miles from the depot we halt for a moment, to leave a fine looking young fellow off, who stalks through the woods, with a ham under one arm, and a shad suspended to a garden rake flung over his shoulder. Who is he? That is Robert E. Lee, the youngest son of the Rebel leader. He has a farm of some four hundred acres here among the pines, and while it is true that he is a little wild, yet, like his father, he attends to his business, and leaves politics to take care of themselves. So he should! On we go, through a country wild enough to suit the most fastidious tastes, until, crossing the Pamunkey, we halt for a moment at the White House. Seven years ago, within three months, I saw countless thousands of dollars worth of Government property destroyed on the broad acres which are now grown over with rank weeds, or turned over by the hand of the ploughman. The mansion itself has been rebuilt, and looks the same, with exception of the color, which is now a dusky brown, as it did before the war. The outhouses have also been rebuilt, many of the rifle pits levelled, and things generally "put on a peace footing." Passing on, here and there an earthwork is still visible, but further than that there is little to remind one of the days and scenes of blood and suffering which took place during the Manassas campaign of McClellan, or the stubbornly contested raids of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac about the Chickahominy, or the advance of Grant to ultimate victory, or the downfall of Federalism in the United States. The graveyards, where rest the bones of many gallant and loved youths, are all that is left to tell to the eye the tale of death.

While it is true, to a considerable extent, that business is paralyzed in the State of Virginia, yet one who has travelled over the ground between Yorktown and Richmond before the war will notice now many scenes of activity which did not exist in the "days of Virginia prosperity." The presence of piles of freshly-sawed lumber which lay along the railroad awaiting transit to market, and the thin columns of smoke which rise in different directions over the tree-tops, indicate that busy hands and active brains from somewhere are turning the almost desert wilderness into profit, and at the same time rendering the rich lands ready for the hands of the husbandman. In conversation with the residents of the region through which we passed, I learn that these saw-mills and gangs of wood-choppers are mostly, if not exclusively, under the control of men from the Northern and Western States —"Yankees," in the Southern sense of the term. The reason why Southern men did not indulge in the same sort of business, I am informed, is because they are without capital. For myself I am inclined to believe it a superabundance of pride and an unconquerable desire to live as in days of yore, rather than a want of capital. However, let me give to the Virginians the benefit of the doubt, and concede it a want of capital.

Just now the State is in a condition of political chaos, which nobody pretends to understand, and I leave that all-important subject for a review at a later day. INDEX.

THE CATTLE BILL.

On Friday evening, April 2, Mr. Randall, of Schuylkill, in the State Senate, called up the notorious Cattle bill, and moved to proceed to its consideration, and a bitter contest ensued. One Senator, General Harry White, of Indiana county, spoke as follows against the bill:—

Mr. Speaker—If this bill is not infamous it is certainly famous. It must be important, because it has been pressed upon the Legislature for the last six years, by self styled benevolent individuals with varying success. While it has always been glorified by the few interested individuals, it has always been dreaded and denounced by the people of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania, where they knew its character. It must be important, however, because all legislative proceedings for the past few days have been had with reference to this bill. Although the session rapidly advances, day before yesterday the attempt was made to give this bill preference over the general appropriation bill. This was prevented only by the enforcement of a most salutary rule of our body. Yesterday, however, we held three sessions, in the aggregate exceeding ten hours. To-day we met at 10 o'clock, and if you look at yonder clock, you will observe it is now a quarter of 8 o'clock. No adjournment for usual refreshment will be allowed by the friends of this bill, and as amendment after amendment, in the interest of the public, was offered by Senators to different sections of the general appropriation bill, I observed around the hall the restive anxiety and impatience of the friends of this project. They seemed jealous of the time and care given to the annual appropriation bill, lest the consideration of the darling of their hearts might be postponed. Sir, in view of these facts, this must be an important bill. What is it? Common rumor calls it "The Cattle Bill." It, sir, is entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Philadelphia Cattle Market Company, and es ablish a depot for the sale of cattle, calves, sheep, and hogs in the city of Philadelphia, and to provide for the inspection of the same."

By reading the first section you will observe that it plausibly and pretentiously recites as follows:—"That for the protection of the citizens, and persons doing business in the city of Phila delphia, promoting the health thereof, providing against the sale of diseased meat, and to furnish facilities for the inspection, feeding, storage, and sale of animals in said city." This benevolent recital is followed by carefully drawn sections creating five gentlemen and their associates a close corporation, with power to hold real estate, establish depots for the reception and inspection of cattle, sheep, calves and hogs intended for the Philadelphia market. Added to these is a section making it a misdemeanor, with heavy penalty, to expose for sale in the city of Philadelphia the flesh of any animal not weighed, inspected, and marked as provided for in this act; thus giving the control of the trade in meats in the city of Philadelphia to a close corporation. The time was, sir, when close corporations were strangers to our laws. In the earlier history of our legislation they were unknown, or regarded as repugnant to the genius of our liberal institutions. Why, sir, I remember, a few years since, a citizen of my district applied to the Legislature for the incorporation of a steam grist-mill, and it was refused, because it was regarded as bad policy to create a corporation to manufacture and traffic in the prime necessity of life. And yet here it is proposed to create a corporation, and close at that, to control and regulate the traffic in all meats in the Philadelphia market, and to create an entire monopoly over the cattle, sheep, and hog trade of Philadelphia. To create a monopoly which can lay tribute upon every consumer of meat in Philadelphia, and upon every dealer who seeks the market of that great city with his live stock. This is all to be done on the seductive pretension that it is for the benefit of the health and comfort of the people of Philadelphia. "What meat hath this Cæsar fed upon that he has grown so great?" Now, sir, the gentlemen who appear upon this bill are well known to me: and while I would not do them any unkindness, I cannot think disinterested anxiety alone for the health of the good people of Philadelphia has brought them here to give so much of their valuable time and subject them to so heavy an expense in day after day importuning for the passage of this bill. Such philanthropy they do not wish to be charged with. But, sir, Philadelphia is not alone interested in this bill. Every man in Pennsylvania who raises a hoof of stock for the Philadelphia market is concerned against its passage. The constituents of the Senator from Beaver, the Senator from Allegheny, the Senators from Mercer, from Erie, from Butler, from Fayette, from Chester and Montgomery and Bucks—indeed, sir, from every agricultural district of the Commonwealth, is deeply concerned against this measure. The Senator from Beaver, Mr. Taylor, and the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Graham, have inquired how their constituents are interested in this bill? Why, sir, do they know how many sheep and cattle reared in Washington and Allegheny counties seek, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia market? The Philadelphia market is the destination of the great bulk of the cattle, sheep, and hogs of Western Pennsylvania, and are not the dealers in the animals affected by all restrictions on the trade? The question answers itself. No restrictions upon the trade, I hear! Why, sir, by the fourteenth section of your bill, the flesh of no animal can be sold in the Philadelphia market without having been weighed and inspected in the yards of this corporation. This, then, requires all the live stock to go through these yards; when once there, by the tenth section the corporation is authorized to charge two cents per hundred weight for weighing and inspecting cattle, and five cents per head for calves, sheep and hogs; in addition to this, by the twelfth section they are authorized to charge for yardage fifteen cents per head for cattle per week, and five cents per head on calves, sheep, and hogs for the same time. All these charges to be paid by the seller. Is this no restriction upon the trade? But, sir, this is not all. You will readily observe how indispensable it is for every man who drives his stock to the Philadelphia market to have the inspector in these yards approve his animals. How prolific this will be in combinations to levy black mail from the country drover, or compel a sale at depreciated prices of his car load of stock to a favorite of these yards! Sir, I can picture to myself an honest, fair dealer in my agricultural district, with laudable enterprise gathering together his cattle or sheep or hogs, shipping them to the Philadelphia market, falling an easy prey there to the artful practices and combinations of this "Philadelphia Cattle Market Company," and returning to his home a poorer if not a wiser man. Such things not probable because the inspector is to be appointed by the Governor, it is said! Why, sir, recall in memory the horse inspections and the cattle inspections during the war. The inspectors then were appointed by the Government, and what soldier cannot recall the crippled horse direct from the Government corral, having the fresh mark of the inspector's approval visible, left by the wayside as the marching columns passed along? What commissary cannot remember the rejected bullock, though recently passed by the cattle inspector? Sir, I have no faith in these promised inspections for the benefit of the health of Philadelphia. Conducted in the manner proposed in this bill, they will be prolific in corrupt combinations against the stock grower, the drover, and the butcher—productive of higher prices to the consumer of meats in Philadelphia. How damaging to the trade and commerce of Philadelphia these inspections authorized by the Legislature! Why, sir, but a few days since I heard my gallant friend, the Senator from the First district (McCandless) declaim against enlarging the powers of the State Whisky Inspector. I agreed with him. I thought then and think now, these inspections are unnecessary restrictions on trade, productive of nothing but profit to the individual inspector himself. Sir, these inspections are embargoes on the commerce of Philadelphia. A few days since an old merchant of Philadelphia said to me, the oppressive restrictions of the auction laws broke up their best trade. Representatives of Philadelphia continue to support the policy this bill contemplates. Create monopolies like this over your trade, and you will drive traffic away from your growing, beautiful city. Shippers will seek another market for their commodities. This corporation for the benefit of Philadelphia! No, sir; if it be a benefit to make dearer meat for the consumer, then is this bill a benefit. A sanitary regulation for Philadelphia, says the Senator from the Fourth district (Connell). How benevolent! Complaint is made that the present cattle yards are nuisances.

If so, the courts have power to abate them. A sanitary regulation, indeed! Where are the City Councils? They are a legislative body in your municipality—can ordain municipal regulations—can provide for inspections where necessary for the health of the people. There are now, I believe, market clerks. What do the Councils say about this? They are nearer to the citizens of Philadelphia than the Legislature. A few days since they sent here an earnest protest against this bill, which was read by the Clerk to the Senate. Are the petitions and remonstrances of the Councils and the people not to be heeded? If this is intended for the benefit of the public alone, I will offer an amendment in due time, authorizing the Mayor of Philadelphia to name five citizens as corporators. There can be no objection to this, as it will give the city government an interest and influence in the organization. But, sir, if it is for the protection of the health of the city, why make it so expensive to the stock dealer, and so very remunerative to the corporation? Have you calculated the very large revenue to be realized by the monopoly you are creating? As I sit here I have grouped a few statistics. There are slaughtered weekly in Philadelphia not less than three thousand head of cattle. These will have to be yarded and fed. Corn can be bought for these yards at about 85 cents per bushel and can be sold to the cattle owner at about $2 per bushel. Hay will be bought at about 75 cents per cwt. and will be sold at $1·50 per cwt. Thus, then,

3000 cattle, yardage, @ 15 cts. per week	$450	
3000 bushels corn per week, @ $1 profit	3000	
Hay profit per week about	500	
Weighing and inspecting, 2 cents per cwt., which will average about 25 cents per head for 3000.	750	
		$4,700
There are about 10,000 sheep per week slaughtered. Profit on the corn for these sheep, @ $2 per bushel, about	$200	
Yardage per week, @ 5 cents	500	
Weighing and inspecting, 3 cents per head	300	
		1,000
There are about 5000 hogs per week killed. Say 3000, consuming about 3000 bushels of corn, at profit of $1 per bushel	$3000	
Weighing and inspecting, 10 cts. per head	300	
Yardage, 5 cents per head	150	
		3,450
Total per week		9,150
Making an annual revenue of		$475,800

A fair calculation, I think. Take one half of this amount, and it is the most profitable sanitary commission I have read of. What this will add per pound to meat in the market I cannot calculate. What the Western drover will add to his prices I cannot say. Nor can I say what the farmer and stock owner of Montgomery, of Chester, of Bucks counties will add to his prices for the trouble of driving his cattle, his calves, sheep, or hogs for miles in search of these yards, through which he must pass them all. How selfish, how illiberal, the policy that would create an immense monopoly like this! Where is that traditional hatred of the Democratic party against close corporations? If the representatives of that party on this floor will but unite with a few of us on this side of the chamber, we can defeat this monstrous measure. Why not now show the sincerity of your boasted love for the memory of Andrew Jackson, and unite with us against the exorbitant demands of this corporation which seeks life at your hands? Senators, do not, in the delusive hope of protecting the health of a great community, violate that wise policy which keeps free our internal trade. Defeat this measure, and some respect will still be given our proceedings; pass it, and this Legislature will justly forfeit the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 251 South THIRD Street,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

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COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

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A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 31

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARDING FOR Ladies and Gentlemen at DELACOVE INSTITUTE Beverly, New Jersey.
Terms—Fourteen and Fifteen Dollars.
4 2 3* M. RACHELLE G. HUNT,

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 3 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE

BRIDAL SILVER.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite especial attention to their large stock of

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

Fine Vest Chains and Leontines,

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND WORK of the latest designs.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

And Dealers in American and Foreign

WATCHES.

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS,

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WM. B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 24 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,

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DRY GOODS.

1869.

(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10.

Central Location.

Large Well Lighted Store.

A Good Class of Goods.

The Lowest Possible Prices.

Established on Fair Business Principles.

Polite and Attentive Assistants.

Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable

Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

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CARD.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has now open for examination

HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

The assortment includes all the LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS in

Silks, Grenadines, Poplins, Etc.

Our Goods being bought ENTIRELY fo CASH, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL IN DUCEMENTS to CUSTOMERS. 3 27 3mrp

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW LINEN DRESSES,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

PRINTED

LINEN CAMBRICS,

Received by last Steamer from Europe.

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Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,488 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116 150 68	
Cash in drawer	413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
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Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 2 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 25

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office South west Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCES EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000
Cash Assets January 1, 1868 479,288 21

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F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

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Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 311 Arch Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA:

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1 083 528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 13.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales.	Gustavus S. Benson.

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WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 39

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Rolling, Screw cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample Wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc, etc, for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE.
JOHN P. LEVY.
3 22 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 20

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 13

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

LOCATED CORNER OF BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,

Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.
One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.
The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

3 24 3m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

OYSTERS.—DUSENBERRY'S OYSTER BAY, S. E. corner of SECOND and MARKET Streets. Families supplied at all prices. Largest Room in the city. Open on Sunday. 3 31 6t*

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS" No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 2 18 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Elastic Slate, and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPER, 3 13 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Orandall's Patent Cushion, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 6

For the Evening Telegraph.

GRAND JURY.

Ignorance and Corruption of Aldermen.

The unlawful and oppressive practice of aldermen in Philadelphia in issuing their warrants demanding bail, in default of being able to enter the required security (which invariably is excessive), commit to prison upon the charge of obtaining credit by *fa se pre enses*, are amongst the most oppressive of their official acts, ninety-hundredths of which cases are unauthorized by the evidence, resorting to criminal instead of civil process in the collection of debts. When the prosecutor and alderman fail in causing payment of the debt, and the case is returned to court, an ignorant or prejudiced Grand Jury find a true bill, every consideration of humanity and a proper regard for the lawful rights of the people appeal to the district attorneys and judges of criminal courts, in the trial of these cases, to adhere strictly to the rules of law in construing penal statutes.

All are disposed to sustain these prosecutions when resorted to for public protection in a proper class of cases against those who obtain credit by false representations of owning real or personal property, representations calculated to induce a prudent, discreet individual to credit. The evidence sustaining a *prima facie* intent to cheat and defraud, provided the law authorized it, the costs should be imposed upon the magistrate in every instance where they claim jurisdiction without evidence. Nearly every Grand Jury in their presentment express regret upon this subject of costs. The payment of costs would be a slight retribution upon a magistrate who prostitutes his official authority to promote private interests and gratify personal animosity.

The exhaustive opinion of his Honor Judge Ludlow in T. J. Wolf's case, at a hearing on habeas corpus (*Legal Intelligencer*, June 16, 1865), deserves special attention.

Ludlow, J.—"And first it is to be observed that, upon every charge of the nature now under consideration, we look instinctively to the intent with which the act complained of was done."

The Judge refers to disappointed expectations in business, and adds:—"If by some honest mistake he overstates it, or who, being flushed with hope of successful speculation (business transaction), honestly exaggerates some fact touching his pecuniary affairs, becomes thereby amenable to the criminal law, *few may hope to escape*; and such an interpretation of the law would lead into the criminal court many unfortunate debtors, and every insatiate creditor * * * consign him to the penitentiary. * * * A creditor has neither a legal or moral right to extort money by threat of a criminal prosecution."

The decision in this case contains a full and able review of the English and American ruling under the laws of false pretenses. There are several leading cases decided by Judge King (Philadelphia Rep., Vol. I.) the first year after the act was passed, amongst which are the Hickey and Hutchinson cases. These decisions are considered by the legal profession as learned reviews. The judges in every instance, when trying cases, impartially administer the law.

Considering the oppression exercised over the poor and unfortunate in criminal prosecutions (false pretenses), to cause the payment of debts arising from contract, a proper regard for the just and impartial administration of the law makes it the imperative duty of the Judge holding the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, at the beginning of each monthly term, to charge the Grand Jury—explaining the evidence required to sustain finding a true bill, by these malicious prosecutions, the humane and civilized statute of July 12, 1842 (or in the language made use of by Judge Ludlow in deciding Wolf's case, "destroyed a barbarous system)" though, by ignorance and corrupt means, this act is made the most oppressive ever passed by the Legislature, by placing it in the power of a creditor, by his voluntary act and evidence, to convict and imprison his unfortunate debtor. The writer has carefully avoided to review the false pretense law; that is the province of the court, the judges acting under the obligation of their official oath, responsible to the intelligence of the legal profession and people for their instructions to the jury.

The late deservedly esteemed President Judge of this district, Honorable Oswald Thompson, in conversation with the writer, opposed abolishing the Grand Jury, assigning as the principal argument the protection of the innocent from the exposure and disgrace which invariably follow a defendant through life after a trial in the criminal court; that acquittal never in any instance protects the innocent from ridicule and contempt. Those who take pleasure in calumny and popular scandal compose three-fifths of the lounging audience in daily attendance at the criminal court. These manufacturers of public opinion take special pleasure in bringing others (their superiors in intelligence and integrity) upon a level with their own infamy; consequently they never forget a criminal trial, and by extorting and misrepresenting the facts, accomplish their wicked desires. For these and many other reasons—but not to protect the guilty—it is urged upon the court to instruct the Grand Jury fully as to the law and evidence in all cases brought before them.

THE GRAND JURY was instituted as a protection against malicious prosecutions, ignorance and corrupt motives of committing magistrates. The prevailing opinion is that many jurors discharge the responsible obligations imposed upon them regardless of the *oath* or *affirmation* taken in open court, viz.:—

"That you will diligently inquire and true presentment make as well of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge, as of those you shall know to be presentable here; the Commonwealth's counsel, your fellow's, and your own, you will keep secret; you will present no one for envy, hatred, malice (or corrupt influences*), neither will you leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, reward, or the hope thereof; that you will present all things truly as they shall come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding."†

The obligations under which the Grand Jurors discharge the judicial duties imposed upon them, are—

First. "To diligently inquire and true presentment make."

That is patiently inquire with a due sense of the obligation under which they are acting, and true presentment make—influenced only by lawful evidence publicly examined before them.

Second. "Present no one for envy, hatred, or malice."

That private prejudice, however strong the impressions may be against the accused, or public rumor and general reputation, unfavorable as it may be, should be discarded in their deliberations.

Third. "Neither will you leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, or affection, reward, or the hope thereof."

The obligations imposed by this part of their oath embrace every possible consideration or influence that could control the juror's mind and decision against finding a true bill.

No withstanding this specific oath and affirmation taken in open court, examinations are known to have been frequently conducted before them as a matter of amusement, and true bills found or ignored without regard to the evidence, influenced by partiality, revengeful feelings, or other improper motives.

The judicial tribunals are created by the Constitution and established by law, particularly those of criminal jurisdiction, to protect alike all classes in their life, liberty, property, and reputation, from destruction, persecution, and oppression; therefore a juror who will permit his decisions to be influenced by improper motives, or listen to any statement or information other than lawful evidence publicly examined in the presence of the other jurors impanelled or in attendance, deserves the severest condemnation, and considered to be the worst of perjured villains, despised and held in contempt by the entire community.

* This should be added to the oath.

† The oath should be printed by order of the Court, and a copy delivered to each Grand Juror immediately after having been sworn or affirmed and the charge of the presiding judge delivered.

The Constitution and criminal law of Pennsylvania prohibit the issuing of a warrant, or holding to bail (committing), or the Grand Jury finding a true bill without probable cause to sustain the prosecution.

PROBABLE CAUSE is defined by the writers upon the common law and judicial decisions to be—

First. The offense described in the complaint of the prosecution, set forth in the warrant and commitment, and return made to court, must come within the true construction or positive provisions of the criminal law.

Second. The evidence must establish the necessary facts to induce an impartial, intelligent mind to believe the accused has said or done that which is required by law to constitute a criminal offense, before any one can be held to answer before a Grand Jury or court.

It is a mistaken idea that jurors have nothing to do with the questions involved in cases brought before them. "In all criminal prosecutions the jury trying the same are judges of the law and facts." Provided, the jury have doubts as to the law, or legality of any evidence brought before them, it is their duty to apply to the court or district attorney for instructions how to proceed in the investigation. An honest, intelligent Grand Jury will not make a presentment where there are any doubts upon his or their minds as to the law and evidence in the case.

In the next communication will be noticed the unlawful practice of aldermen in issuing their warrants, holding to bail, and committing for slander and other opprobrious epithets; usurping criminal jurisdiction where the law only permits civil actions to be brought. Abstracts from the decisions of the Supreme and District Courts will be given, sustaining verdicts where damages had been recovered against alderman for issuing their warrant contrary to law, and in the absence of probable cause to sustain the prosecution.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1869.

MOB LAW.

A Canadian Informer Assaulted and Beaten.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 28.

The fierce excitement which has lately prevailed in Windsor, in consequence of the raid made by an informer, known as "Whisky" Mason, upon the saloon-keepers and other liquor-dealers of that sensational town, for neglecting to comply with the statutory provision requiring them to put, in some conspicuous place, a notice that they are duly "licensed to sell wine, beer, ale, and other fermented and spirituous liquors," culminated on Saturday in a brutal and bloody attack upon the object of their hatred.

Many of the Windsor dealers, either intentionally or through carelessness, had failed to put such a notice on their places of business, and the result was that Mason "came down" upon them, pocketing half of each convicted dealer's fine. Although frequent threats were made against him, he paid no heed to the premonitions of war that hung loweringly over his head. Shortly before 1 o'clock P. M., while standing in the bar-room of Chater's Hotel, surrounded by a large number of excited men, he was suddenly knocked down, and before he could recover himself or even ascertain who were his direct assailants, he was kicked, cut, stamped, and clubbed until he could no longer move. At this juncture the maddened crowd gave way, and Mason was conveyed into an adjoining room, where he was restored to consciousness, and had his more serious wounds attended to. Some hours later, by dint of strong will and stronger liquor, Mason was enabled to rise from his bed. He entered the room where were congregated thirty or forty persons, and openly defied them all. As his burly form towered above them and the blood trickled slowly down his face from a dozen cuts, he presented a most intensely dramatic aspect.

The proprietor of the hotel finally succeeded in getting him quieted, when he returned to his room, and the crowd, that had all the afternoon been constantly augmenting in that vicinity, dispersed. Up to 6 o'clock no arrests had been made, and the indications at that time were that no extra efforts will be made to ascertain who the assailants are.

A Newport Heroine.

A Providence correspondent speaks as follows of Miss Ida Lewis, who, on Monday last, rescued two soldiers from drowning in Newport harbor:—

"Miss Ida Lewis has again distinguished herself by rescuing two men from drowning. We cannot recollect just now how many she has saved from watery graves, but we think the number is not less than a dozen. Her father is keeper of the Lime Rock Lighthouse, located near Fort Adams. Having been almost a helpless invalid for a number of years past, the labor indispensable to keeping the light in proper order has devolved upon his wife, who has found an able assistant in her daughter Ida. The latter jumps into her boat almost daily, regardless of what the weather may be, and, with a pair of oars, propels it to Newport, distance one and a half miles, in an incredibly short space of time. She has been 'brought up on the water,' as it were, and can manage a boat better than nine out of every ten of the male sex. In fact, she claims that she can row a boat faster than any man in Newport, and we are inclined to believe her, having witnessed her management of one on several occasions. Ida is about twenty-three years of age, tall and slender, but possessed of unusual courage and endurance. She never hears the voice of distress, night or day, without jumping into her little craft and proceeding to the scene of trouble. She has encountered great perils in the prosecution of her humanitarian offices, but her great tact and coolness have always been equal to the emergency. It is a pity, 'and pity 'tis 'tis true,' that no testimonial has ever been given to this lady for the many lives she has saved. Certainly, no one has ever more deserved a public recognition for distinguished services."

British Frauds.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue in Great Britain have been making careful investigations into the extent to which the returns of income made to them by tax-payers are too low. They have concluded that 40 per cent. of the people who make returns give in too low a sum; and that these on the average return only 42 per cent. of their real profits. In other words, taking the returns of 1861-65 as the most convenient for the purpose, they find that 140 000 out of 350,000 people assessed for income make insufficient returns, their share of the income charged being £14,012,000; and that the amount not returned, which ought to have been returned, is £57,254 000. At the present rate of 6d. in the pound, or 2½ per cent., this would add to the revenue £1,431,000, equivalent to another penny on the income tax.

The materials have not been gathered for comparing these startling results with the returns of American tax payers; but there is certainly reason to fear that there are deficiencies among them which greater publicity would do more to remedy than all the oaths, detective agencies, and other devices which have yet been employed. It is curious that in England the most efficient exposures of defective returns have been made by the mistaken tax-payers themselves, in claims for compensation for business interrupted or property destroyed by corporations.

Dishonest Claim Agents.

Adjutant-General Baker, of Iowa, has posted the following warning on the door of his office, and caused its publication in the newspapers of that State:—

STATE OF IOWA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, DES MOINES, March 26 1869.—Notice.—Where I have official evidence from the proper officer of the United States that any attorney or claim agent has collected money due to any soldier, or soldier's widow, soldier's child, or other heirs, and I have satisfactory evidence that said money has been improperly withheld from the person or persons entitled to the same, I will publish the name of such attorney or claim agent, with the facts in the case, in such manner as I deem best for the protection of other claimants. In case such claim agent is an attorney of any court in this State, I shall request the judge of such court to disbar said attorney.

N. A. BAKER, Adjutant of Iowa.

Parcelling Out Offices.

The proposition of Senator Kellogg to divide out the offices fairly among the several States is in harmony with the expressed purpose of Secretary Fish, but when President Grant was approached on the same subject he denounced the idea, and declared that so far as he was concerned he would take every officer of his administration from Marblehead, in Massachusetts, if necessary to secure faithful and efficient officers. He had no patience, he said, with the notion of dividing out offices to the States, as if they were so much plunder to be distributed. The public service alone should be consulted, and not localities.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Legislature.

Whereas, "The City of Philadelphia" in her corporate capacity has at various times been entrusted with the care and administration of certain trusts for charitable and benevolent purposes.

And whereas, The courts of this Commonwealth have power and authority to compel a proper execution of said trusts, and upon due proof of misconduct or mismanagement thereof on the part of the city, to commit said trusts to the charge of other trustees.

And whereas, No occasion has arisen for the exercise of said power, and the city has not been declared incapable or unworthy of the control or management of said trusts.

And whereas, A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of the State entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia," approved the 2d day of February, 1854," whereby said trusts and those which shall hereafter become vested in or confided to the city are committed to a board to be called "Directors of City Trusts," of whom the said city will have neither the appointment, control, or supervision; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of the State be and they are hereby respectfully requested not to pass the said bill above referred to, as the change contemplated thereby in the custody and management of said charitable and benevolent trusts is unjust, as impeaching the past history of the same; uncalled for by either the beneficiaries of said trusts, the decrees of our courts of justice, or the sentiments of the community in which we live; and further, as an untried experiment, inexpedient, as calculated to impair rather than strengthen and increase the revenues of said donations and bequests.

Resolved, That the Clerks of Councils transmit a certified copy of above preamble and resolution to the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

OFFICE OF THE CLERKS OF COUNCILS,
PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1869.

We do hereby certify that the resolution entitled "Resolution of request to the State Legislature" was presented to the Mayor on the fifteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (1869), and was not returned within fifteen days after it was presented to him. Wherefore, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, "approved February 2, 1854," entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia," it has become a law in full force and virtue, in like manner as if he had signed it.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

4 5 1t

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the House of Representatives of the State.

Whereas, For the protection of human life and prevention of accident, an act was passed by the Legislature entitled "An act for the better regulation of public halls and places of amusement in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Allegheny," approved March 14, 1867.

And whereas, We have been informed that an act has within a few days passed the Senate excepting "Carncross & Dixey's Opera House," in this city, from the provisions of the aforementioned law, which law we consider proper and necessary for the safety and security of our citizens, and believing any exemption therefrom injudicious, dangerous, and unnecessary; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the House of Representatives of the State be and they are hereby respectfully requested not to pass any act or acts exempting any of the public halls and places of amusement in this city from the provisions or requirements of the act of Assembly approved March 14, 1867.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the Suspension of the Globe Steam Fire Engine Company and the Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and he is hereby authorized and directed to immediately restore to service the Globe Steam Fire Engine and the Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Companies, without loss of appropriation, there being no evidence before the committee to sustain the charge.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the opening of Race and Pechim Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Race street, from Thirty-fifth street to Lancaster avenue, in the Twenty-fourth ward, and Pechim street, from Green Lane to Reilley street, in the Twenty-first ward, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice that said streets will be required for public use.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To repeal an Ordinance, and the Supplement thereto, relating to the issuing of Fire Badges in the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That an Ordinance relative to the issuing of Fire Badges, approved March 29, 1828, and the supplement thereto, approved December 12, 1868, to members of the Fire Department, members of Councils, the Reporters of the Public Press, to the Officers of the Fire Insurance Companies, and also to the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, be and the same are hereby repealed.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the appointment of a Page of Common Council.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the President of Common Council be and is hereby authorized to appoint a Page, at a salary not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

A SUPPLEMENT
To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the construction of a Sewer on Main street, Manayunk," approved October 17, 1868.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be authorized to pay out of item 17 (for constructing branch culverts) of appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1869, so much of the cost of constructing a sewer upon Main street, Manayunk, between Cotton street and Shurr's Lane, as shall exceed the amount payable under existing ordinances. Provided said excess shall not be greater than two thousand dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Twenty-fourth Ward Market Company to Erect a Corrugated Iron Awning.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission is hereby granted to the Twenty-fourth Ward Market Company to erect in front of their Market House on Market street, west of Fortieth street, a corrugated iron awning similar to those erected by the Farmers' and other Market Companies: Provided, That the said Twenty-fourth Ward Market Company pay into the City Treasury the sum of twenty-five dollars, to pay for the publication of this ordinance, all ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR COLLECTING and removing the ashes from all the streets, alleys, courts, and other public highways embraced within the following areas in the city of Philadelphia, from date of contract to the 1st day of January, 1870:—

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of April, 1869, for collecting and removing, once a week, all ashes which have been placed upon the sidewalks by residents or occupants of houses, stores, dwellings, etc., to be removed in tight carts, securely roofed over, with an adjustable door in the roof, in such manner as shall be approved by the Board embraced in the area of each of the following districts named and described in this advertisement, all to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

Bids must be for separate districts, naming the number of the district; and each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor, stating that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 25, 1860. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids; also, the right to award contracts for one district only.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section 5 of the Act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

The Envelopes enclosing the proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for collecting and removing the ashes," naming the number of the district bid for.

First District—From the north line of South street south, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street, all improved streets.

Second District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street.

Third District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street.

Fourth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Front street.

Fifth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the west line of Front street to the west line of Broad street.

Sixth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Columbia avenue, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Seventh District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Eighth District—From the north line of South street south, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river, all improved streets.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill river.

E. WARD, M. D.,
President.
CHARLES B. BARRETT,
1t Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR COLLECTING and removing all dead animals from date of contract to January 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Health, southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of April, 1869, for the right to collect and remove all dead animals in all that part of the city of Philadelphia over which the Board of Health have jurisdiction, and a contract will be awarded to the highest and best bidder. Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor stating that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 25, 1860. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Contractors will be required, in the removal and disposal of dead animals, to remove them so far and dispose of them in such manner that no nuisance can possibly arise therefrom. All to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

The envelopes enclosing the proposals shall be indorsed "Proposals for collecting and removing dead animals."

E. WARD, M. D., President.
1t CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 8 tf Delanco, N. J.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 909 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 26

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CLEANSING and keeping clean all the streets, alleys, courts, or other public highways, with the inlets and gutters therein, embraced within the following areas in the city of Philadelphia, from date of contract to the first day of January, 1870:—

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of April, 1869, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly cleaned all the streets, alleys, courts, or other public highways, with the inlets and gutters, together with the immediate removal from the highways of all the filth and dirt, after the same has been collected together, embraced in the area of each of the several districts named and described in this advertisement. All to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

Bids must be for separate districts, naming the number of the district, and each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor, that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils, approved March 25, 1863.

Contractors will be required to clean and remove the dirt from all the principal streets from the south line of South street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street, between sunset and sunrise.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids, also the right to award contracts for one district only.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity to Section 5 of the Act of Assembly, approved March 18, 1869.

The envelopes enclosing the proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Street Cleaning," naming the number of the district bid for.

First District—From the north line of Prime street south, all the streets, lanes, alleys, etc., from the Delaware river to the west line of Broad street.

Second District—From the north line of Prime street to the north line of South street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Third District—From the north line of Prime street to the north line of South street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Fourth District—From the north line of South street, south, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river, all streets, lanes, alleys, etc.

Fifth District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Sixth District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Seventh District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Eighth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Ninth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Tenth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Eleventh District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Twelfth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street.

Thirteenth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

Fourteenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Oxford street, and from the west line of Frankford road along the said Frankford road to the south line of Laurel street to the Delaware river, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Fifteenth District—Beginning at the Delaware river on the south line of Laurel street, along said street to the west line of Frankford road, along the west line of Frankford road to the north line of Oxford street, and from the north line of Oxford street to the north line of Norris street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street.

Sixteenth District—From the north line of Norris street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street, all streets, lanes, alleys, etc.

Seventeenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Lehigh avenue, and from the west side of Sixth street to the Schuylkill river, all streets, lanes, alleys, etc.

Eighteenth District—That part of the city of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill river.

E. WARD, M. D.,
President.
CHARLES B. BARRETT,
1t Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2[illegible] CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1207 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1218 Poplar street,
STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A TRIMMINGS STORE, FURNITURE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1218 Poplar street, will be sold a stock of trimmings, hosiery, knit goods, fancy goods, etc. Also, counters, show-cases, fixtures, etc.
Also, a lot of household furniture. [4 5 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 6[illegible] CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Monday and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Haberdery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 3 2

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
April 8, at 10 o'clock,
Also, a line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sales every Monday and Thursday. 4 5 3t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 3

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.—
TERRACE PLACE, GERMANTOWN, handsome 2½ story Stone Residence.
SALEM, N. J. OAK Street—Modern Stone Residence, Stable and Coach-House.
SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER, N. W. corner—4-story Brick Residence.
BROAD Street, below Locust—Large Lot, 116 feet 9 inches by 130.
THIRD Street (North), No. 1242—Dwelling.
FIFTEENTH Street (South), No. 734—Brick Dwelling.
BROAD Street (South), No. 726—Brick Building and large Lot.
CLARION Street, Nos. 1160, 1162, and 1164—3 two-story Brick Dwellings.
GROUND RENTS—2 each, $15 a year.
LLOYD st., No. 720—Three-story Brick Dwelling.
COLORADO Claims and Premises.
TWENTY-FIFTH Ward—Valuable Lots.
FRANKFORD Avenue, No. 1813—Brick Dwelling, Stables and Office.
ILLINOIS, McLean county—10 Acres.
ILLINOIS, Livingston county—2 Acres.
IOWA, Hamilton county—20 Acres.
MORTGAGES—Two, each $3000.
TWENTY-SECOND and BROWN—Brick Dwelling and Store and Dwelling.
WEBB, No. 708—Brick Dwelling.
SIXTH and MASTER—Store and Dwelling.
TWENTY-FOURTH Street—Brick Dwelling.
LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP—Country Site, 3 acres.
BOHEMIA Place, No. 303—Dwelling.
SOUTH Street, No. 336—Tavern and Dwelling.
APPLE Street—Brick Dwelling.
LEITHGOW Street—Brick Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$160 a year.
GROUND RENTS—$188 and $84·50.
SPRING GARDEN Street, No. 1908—Residence.
FIFTEENTH Street, north of Venango st.—Lot.
VINE Street, No. 1723—Handsome Residence.
$3000 U. P. Five-twenties, 1865, May and Nov.
12 shares National Bank of North America.
14 shares Kensington National Bank.
200 shares American Button Hole Machine Co.
25 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.
31 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
300 shares Ocean Oil Co.
300 Black Heath Coal Co.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
500 shares McIlhenny Oil Co.
10 shares National Bank of the Republic. [4 2 3t
50 shares West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Co.
21 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. W. Co.
57 shares Delaware Division Canal.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
150 shares Bridesburg Manufacturing Co.
Catalogues now ready
For Other Accounts.
1 share Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
37 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 31 5t

SPECIAL SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, ETC., FOR CASH.
On Wednesday Morning,
April 7, at 10 o'clock by order of P. C. Ellmaker, United States Marshal, as messenger, under order of court, being the entire stock of the estate of L. Guthman & Co., bankrupts embracing the usual assortment of goods comprised in the stock of a first-class clothing house. 3 29 3t

ALSO,
All the right, title, and interest of the said J. GUTHMAN & CO. in and to the good-will and fixtures and the unexpired term of lease of store No. 836 Market street, Philadelphia.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 2 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning [4 2 5t
April 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FOUR ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, 4 PIANO-FORTES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
April 7, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very excellent furniture, including—Handsome walnut drawing-room and parlor suits, covered in fine crimson and green plush and hair cloth; 7 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil and varnish, very desirable styles, superior dining-room furniture, 4 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, very superior burglar-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring, fine feather beds, hair mattresses, chandeliers, china and glassware, handsome Brussels and imperial carpets, Canton mattings, stoves, etc.
Also, by order of Assignees, 300 window shades, late styles.
ELEGANT MIRRORS.
Also, 4 large and elegant French plate mantel and pier mirrors. [4 5 2t

Sale in Wilmington, Delaware,
ENTIRE MACHINERY OF A BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY, 10 SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES, KNOX SOLE CUTTER, SPLITTER, McKAY MACHINE, LARGE LOT LASTS, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,
April 8, at 2 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 116 King street, Wilmington, Del., the entire machinery of a boot and shoe manufactory, including 4 Singer sewing machines, 4 Howe machines, McKay machine and channeller roller, splitter; Knox sole cutter, Levett cylinder, wax thread machine, lot lasts, patterns, etc.
May be seen on the day previous to sale. 3 31 7t

Sale at No. 548 North Fortieth street, Mantua.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT STEINWAY & SONS' UPRIGHT PIANO, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
9th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 548 North Fortieth street, north of Lancaster avenue, Mantua, handsome furniture, including elegant walnut and brocatelle drawing-room suite, centre-table, superior sitting-room and dining-room furniture, superior walnut chamber furniture, elegant rosewood Steinway upright grand piano, fine French plate pier mirror, French china, hair mattresses; 3 large basso reliefs, "Seasons;" handsome Bruss

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Dishonest Slop Gatherer—Till Tappers—Robbers Captured.

—On Saturday afternoon Thomas Lyon, a boy engaged in the occupation of gathering slop, went into the yard attached to the house of Mrs. Pue, on Coates street, above Nineteenth, and, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the proprietress, went into the kitchen and picked up a silver butter dish. He took it and placed it among the offal in his cart, where it was subsequently found. Lyon was taken into custody, and, after a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, was sent to the House of Refuge.

—Alderman Hood has held William H. Stocker (colored) and John McCann for till tapping. It seems that on Saturday afternoon the prisoners went into the feed store, on Oxford street, above Eleventh, and robbed the till of between $3 and $4.

—A dwelling in Rising Sun was entered, and robbed of over $40, on Saturday afternoon. The money was taken from a trunk, which was pried open by a hatchet. Two young men who had been in the house were suspected, and they were arrested yesterday in the Seventeenth ward. They gave the names of Jacob Eberle and James Doran. The latter admitted having committed the theft, and both were sent to prison by Alderman Eggleton.

—On Saturday night the office of Barclay & Barclay, Nos. 127 and 129 North Water street, manufacturers of linseed oil, was entered, and papers and everything strewn around the floor. An unsuccessful attempt was made to force the safe. Nothing was taken away except some cigars.

THE BUILDING COMMISSION.—An adjourned meeting of the Building Commission was held at noon to-day. In the absence of President Stokley, A. J. Harper, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Mr. Walters, chairman of the Committee on Architecture, Plans, and Advertising, submitted a report which states that the plans and proposals for the erection of the new buildings will be received from the 21st to the 31st of July, and proposes to follow premiums:—For the first best plan, a premium of $2000 to be given; $1500 for the second; $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth—the awards to be made and approved by the Board of Commissioners on or before the first of September.

The committee also reported that by the ordinance the board is restricted to advertise in two papers only, and those in Philadelphia. In order that the architects throughout this county should be reached, the committee decided to issue circulars, which are to be forwarded to these gentlemen. With regard to the plans for the new buildings, this circular says:—"A plan of Independence Square, showing the dimensions and grades of the same and the size and position of Independence Hall, is hereto annexed. All the buildings now on the Square are to be removed, except Independence Hall, which will remain insulated and must not be disturbed. The buildings are to be fire-proof throughout. No wood is to be used in their construction, except the doors and windows.

"The stairs to be marble. The roof to be composed of indestructible material, laid on iron framing. No hollow partitions to be admitted anywhere throughout the buildings. All the exterior walls to be faced either with marble, granite, or hard sandstone, as may best comport with the style of architecture that may be adopted. The interior walls of the superstructure are to be composed of brick, and the walls of the cellar of rubble stone. Strict attention is to be paid to light, heating, ventilation, and accoustics."

Mr. Page stated that the time for the reception of the proposals was at a season during which gentlemen were absent from the city. He therefore moved that the date for proposals be extended to August 31, and that the award be made on or before October 1. This being seconded, was agreed to.

Mr. Kneass said that the ordinance did not prohibit the advertisement of the Board in papers of other cities, and moved that it be inserted in a New York and Boston newspaper.

Mr. Walters stated that even in such an event the circular would have to be sent to the architects.

Colonel Page gave as his opinion that the Board could publish the advertisement in other cities, as the ordinance stated that the advertisement should be published in at least two Philadelphia papers.

Mr. Walters thought the ordinance should be adhered to.

Colonel Page said that the public mind had been considerably exercised, some time since, in awarding the contract for the erection of a steam engine in West Philadelphia, and he now thought that it would be better to adhere to the strict letter of the ordinance, and confine the advertising to Philadelphia newspapers, and allow the circulars, which would answer all the purposes sought for by the Board, to be sent abroad.

Mr. Kneass then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Walters then moved that the Board adjourn, subject to a call of the Committee on Architecture and Plans, which was adopted.

THE EXPOSITION TO-DAY.—If there were any necessity for it, we would say a word by way of inducing all our readers to do as we did ourselves this morning—step into Mr. John Wanamaker's new clothing establishment on Chesnut street to-day and see the "exposition."

But the building has been thronged all the morning, and every man who was there is sending the other members of his firm and the public generally, and for once the necessity of newspaper comment is done away with. No one is disappointed, for the buildings, the stock of goods, the force of employes, and all the appointments of the establishment, are all that was promised, and more too. The satisfaction expressed on all sides is full of encouragement, and any who may have had doubts of the success of this enterprise may banish them forthwith, for the thing is sure to go.

The ladies manifest great interest in the department of boys' clothing, and ladies and gentlemen alike leave the "exposition" determined to establish themselves as customers at the new Chesnut street clothing house.

COLLECTOR MOORE TAKES HIS SEAT.—Hon. Henry D. Moore, who has been recently confirmed as the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, this morning assumed the duties of his position. As a matter of course there were a great many office-seekers who desired an audience with the new official, but all were refused, as the first thing the Collector did was to issue an order that applicants would only be heard between three and five o'clock in the afternoons, and then only at his office.

The only changes thus far made are in the appointment of the two deputies and the cashier. O. G. Hemstead, Esq., who has for many years been a clerk in the department, was elevated to a deputyship, vice William B. Johns; and Benjamin Huckel, Esq., was reinstated in the position of deputy, which he occupied under Colonel Thomas. He takes the place of H. W. Tracy, Esq. David Jones, Esq., for a number of years Chief Clerk in the City Treasurer's Office, has been appointed Cashier, vice William H. Stoever.

FOR THE STRUGGLING CUBANS.—Great preparations are being made by the friends of Cuban independence for a grand meeting, in this city, during the present week, at National Hall, Market street. There are many of our citizens who sympathize with the Cubans in their efforts to throw off the Spanish yoke, more particularly since the inhuman orders of General Dulce, which practically have the effect of securing the instant execution of any Cuban rebel taken in arms.

A WAIF.—Last night a female child, about ten weeks old, was found in a basket on a door-step on Pine street, above Second. Attached to the child was a card with the following inscription:—"Take care of this little orphan, and God will reward you."

ROBBERIES.—The coal offices of George W. Hammersly, on Armat street, and Mr. Roberts, on Cumberland street, in the Twenty-second ward, were broken into on Friday night and robbed of a few dollars and some postage stamps.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—James Blaney walked into the Delaware last night, at Almond street wharf. He was rescued by private watchman Mullen.

THE $1,000,000 ROBBERY, at Twelfth and Chesnut streets, could not have happened had the Savings Bank been provided with one of Marvin's Spherical Chrome Iron Burglar Safes, impervious to wedges, sledges, and drills. Call and see them. MARVIN & Co., No. 721 Chesnut street, Masonic Hall.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Currency Redistribution Bill—San Domingo and Annexation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Foreign Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, the foreign Ministerial appointments will be taken up and considered, and also consular appointments, and it is probable that the President will send in most of the nominations for these places this week.

The National Currency.

Amasa Walker, of Boston, and Comptroller Hulburd were before the Banking and Currency Committee to-day, relative to the bill for the redistribution of the currency. The bill will be reported to-morrow, with the thirty million redistribution clause.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has decided to take a recess from the 10th instant to the first Monday in October. On the legal-tender question the Court have decided to postpone action until next session.

San Domingo.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee had another session on the San Domingo matter, and it is understood that authority will be given to the President to open negotiations for the annexation of that island.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. Schurz introduced a bill to create St. Louis and Cincinnati ports of entry, and to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports there. Referred to the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to prevent the courts of the United States from enforcing contracts concerning slaves. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill to authorize the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable on the shores of the United States. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Stockton, authorizing any cable company chartered by the laws of any State to land its cable on the shores of the United States, subject ultimately to regulation by Congress.

Mr. Stockton declared himself opposed to all legislation upon the subject, but if it must be legislated upon, he thought the bill ought first to go to the Committee on the Judiciary, because it involved the question of the right of Congress to authorize a foreign company to land its cable on the shores of this Union. He believed that Congress had no such right, nor any right to legislate for the making of telegraphs or railroads, but only the right to regulate commerce upon roads and canals when made by the States. In the maintenance of this view he made a long argument.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up the unfinished business of Saturday, the joint resolution to protect the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Chandler moved to postpone it and continue the consideration of the Cable bill. Lost.

The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Sherman authorizing the President of the United States to fix the point of junction of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads, and for that purpose, if he deems it expedient, to appoint a board of eminent citizens, not exceeding five in number, to examine and report in regard to the proper point of the junction, and also in regard to the condition of each road, and what sum will be required to complete it as a first-class railroad according to law.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, the bill prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late Rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It provides that when such persons shall be elected or appointed to any office of trust or honor under the United States Government, and shall not be able to take the oath prescribed July 2, 1862, on account of participation in the late Rebellion, they shall, in lieu thereof, before entering upon the duties of the office, take the oath prescribed in the act of July 11, 1868, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed.

Mr. Thurman, from the same committee, reported, with amendments, the bill for the sale of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas.

House of Representatives.

Under the call of States, joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Ela—To provide for printing the Congressional Record.

By Mr. Jenckes—To establish a Department of Justice.

By Mr. Negley—To reduce the number of the officers of the army.

By Mr. Walker—To provide a uniform system of education for public schools in the District of Columbia; also, to provide a criminal code for the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Lawrence, to establish a law department.

Also, to preserve the purity of elections, and the right of free discussion in the unreconstructed States.

By Mr. Trimble, appropriation of $100,000 for a custom house, post office, etc., at Paducah, Kentucky.

By Mr. Arnell, making a regrant of lands to the Nashville and Decatur Railroad.

By Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, appropriation of $2,000,000 for a custom house and post office at Memphis, Tennessee.

By Mr. Julian, declaring the lands constituting the Fort Collum military reservation, in Colorado, subject to pre-emption for homesteads.

By Mr. Judd, to amend the bankruptcy act.

By Mr. McCormick, to quiet certain land titles in Missouri.

By Mr. Strickland, establishing the right of way and granting lands to the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company.

Also, resolutions of the Michigan Legislature in relation thereto, and to pensions for the soldiers of the war of 1812, a geological survey, etc.

By Mr. Sawyer, granting lands for railroad purposes to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

By Mr. Wilkinson, extending certain land grants in Iowa and Minnesota.

By Mr. Bradford (Colorado), in relation to the southern boundary of Colorado Territory.

Also, in relation to fees of marshals, attorneys, etc.

By Mr. Maynard, to authorize the District of Columbia and the cities thereof to borrow money by issuing bonds.

By Mr. Stevens, providing that the law constituting eight hours a day's work shall be so construed as to give full wages.

By Mr. Reeves, allowing prize money to the officers and crew of the Monitor for the fight with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

By Mr. Hooper, to authorize the transfer of the revenue cutter S. P. Chase from the lakes to the seaboard.

By Mr. Winans, to provide for the funding of the funded debt.

Also, to amend the third section of the act of July 20, 1868, imposing tax on distilled spirits and tobacco.

Mr. Jones (Ky.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the propriety of applying part of the appropriation for the Coast Survey to enable the Director of the Coast Survey to co-operate with the Commissioners operating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for the purpose of obtaining an accurate geological survey, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Jones (Ky.) also offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of restoring to Mrs. Mary Custis Lee the Mount Vernon relics taken from her home at Arlington during the war, and now in the Patent Office. Adopted.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a resolution to annul and declare void so much of the Cherokee Indian treaties of August, 1866, and June, 1868, as authorizes the sale of their lands, and all contracts, etc., purporting to be made thereunder; such lands to be subject to settlement, entry, and sale at $1·25 per acre. The joint resolution was passed: yeas, 26; nays, 35.

Mr. Shanks offered a resolution referring to the Judiciary Committee the charges against Richard Busteed, District Judge of the United States for Alabama, and the testimony heretofore taken, with instructions to continue the investigation, and with power to act through a sub-committee during the recess, and to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Scofield moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived; ayes 52, noes 67.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 67 to 47.

Mr. Coburn introduced a bill supplementary to the Currency act of June 3, 1864.

While it was being read the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Monday next.

The House, at quarter past 1 o'clock, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

The Senate joint resolution for printing of the agricultural report, 20,000 copies for the Senate, 180 000 for the House, and 130 000 for the Commissioner of Agriculture, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Senate bill to provide for paving Pennsylvania avenue was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Senate bill for the relief of James C. Taylor, of Virginia, from political disabilities, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Senate bill to carry into effect the Convention of July 4, 1868, between the United States and Mexico for the adjustment of claims. Passed.

The Senate bill to continue in force the act to extend the charter of Washington City. Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of S. and H. Sayle. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate bill for the relief of settlers on the absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas. The bill was explained and advocated by Mr. Clark, and was opposed by Mr. Vannorn. The bill was passed.

The Topeka Fire.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The following are the losses by the fire at Topeka, Kansas, on Saturday night:—J. P. Barker, owner of the "State Record, loss, $12,000; insured for $8000. S. D. McDonald, owner of building, loss, $10,000; insured for $3000. Mason & Co., loss $10,000; insured for $3000. H. S. Green, loss $3000; insured for $2500.

Escape of Prisoners.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 5.—The two express robbers, Morton and Thompson, extradited from Canada, with two other prisoners committed for theft, escaped from jail last night, leaving no trace by which the authorities can capture them. They are supposed to have taken a carriage and driven away. The affair is involved in great mystery.

Obituary.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—Brevet Brigadier-General Burton, Colonel 5th Artillery, commanding at Fort Adams, Newport, died at that post on Sunday of apoplexy, aged fifty-one.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton quiet: 209 bales sold at 28¾. Flour dull, and declined 5c.; sales of 5000 barrels State, $8 70@7 05; Western, $8·55@8·90; Southern, $8·45@12·00. Wheat dull and lower, and quotations are nominal. Corn dull, and prices favor buyers; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at 86@88c. Oats firmer; sales of 11 000 bushels at 77@78½. Beef quiet. Pork heavy, new mess, $31·12½@31·25. Lard heavy at 18¼@18½. Whisky quiet.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 5.—The Flour Market remains quiet, and prices favor buyers. There is no shipping demand, and only 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7@9 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $9 50@12·00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7 50@8·00 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat Market, but prices are well sustained; sales of red at $1·60@1·63; amber at $1 70@1 80; and California at $1·50. Rye sells at $1·45 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, but steady at the advanced rates on Saturday; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 88c; 1000 bushels do. at prices to be fixed; and 5000 bushels Western mixed at 84@85c. Oats are in fair request, with sales of 3000 bushels Western at 73@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is rather firmer; sales of 200 bushels at $9 75@10 00. Timothy ranges from $3·35 to $3·62½; and Flaxseed from $2·85 to $2 70.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $53.

Whisky is quoted at $1 per gallon, tax paid.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.

TIDDY.—At Staten Island, New York, on the 1st instant, DILLIE L., wife of Richard N. Tiddy, of North Carolina, and youngest daughter of the late Richard Pend Smith, Esq., of this city, in her 26th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Michael Arnold, Esq., No. 1915 Vine street, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

A MONGRAM FOR EVERY ONE.

A MONOGRAM engraved to order and stamped in colors, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, to those buying $5·00 worth of

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R. HOSKINS & CO.,
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TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 122 GIRARD Street. 3 1 tf

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Nominations by President Grant Sent in to the Senate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to Associated Press.

United States Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day an opinion was delivered in the case of James T. Austin, plaintiff in error, vs. The Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston, in error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The corporation had taxed a number of shares held by Austin in various banks. He set up the plea that the State act relative to returns and taxation of shares in associations for banking, established under the laws of the United States, was repugnant to the statute of the United States, passed June 3, 1864, but the Supreme Court affirmed the validity of the statute of Massachusetts.

The Committee of Ways and Means

to-day passed a resolution that they will personally examine into all custom-houses, warehouses, revenue offices, etc., and everything pertaining to the revenue laws, in order to enable them to frame a tariff bill by the next session of Congress. They will probably extend their visit from Boston to San Francisco, commencing at New York in May next.

Appointments by President Grant.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—

Governor of the Territory of Montana, James M. Ashley; United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, W. M. Batemen; United States Attorney for Wisconsin, Gerry W. Hazleton; Chief Justice of Washington Territory, Elwood Evans; Attorney Eastern District of Michigan, A. B. Maynard; Attorney for Western District of Michigan, John H. Standish; Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio, John A. Norris; Receiver Land Office, Wyoming Territory, Frank Walcott.

Registers of Land Offices—L. Dugal, Denver City; L. B. Lyman, Helena, Montana; H. Welter, Santa Fe, New Mexico; J. P. Clark, Olympia, Washington Territory; W. J. Berry, Prescott, Arizona; Surveyor-General S. R. Rush Spencer, New Mexico; W. H. Beadle, Dakotah; H. D. Washburne, Montana; E. Royer, Wyoming; E. P. Ferry, Washington Territory.

Agent for Sissiton and Warpton Indians, General W. Daniels.

Collectors—First district Ohio, L. W. Witzel; Second district Ohio, R. B. Pulan; Sixth district Wisconsin, D. B. Priest; First district Michigan, H. R. Robinson; Third district Alabama, Charles A. Whitney.

Assessors—Second district Ohio, Thomas F. Shaw; Tenth district New York, J. G. Miller; Fourth district Maine, A. Ruggles.

The President has approved and signed the Tenure of Office bill.

A Small Fire and Great Excitement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A fire at noon to-day, in the office of Classon & Co., cotton factors, caused considerable sensation. The building in which the office is is No. 52, 54, and 56 Exchange Place. It is occupied by over five hundred offices, and the dense smoke threatened at one time to suffocate hundreds of clerks, factors, etc. However, all escaped.

Opening of Navigation.

OSWEGO, April 5.—Navigation is opened on Lake Ontario. The schooner Mary Taylor, from Cobourg, Ontario, with wheat for C. C. Morton, arrived at this port yesterday morning, being the first arrival of the season.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 5—Evening.—Consols, 93 for money and account; Five-twenties quiet at 83¾. Railways steady; Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—United States Five-twenties, 87¾.

PARIS, April 5.—The Bourse is steady; Rentes, 70·30f.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—Evening.—Cotton dull; uplands on the spot, 12¼d., and afloat, 12d.; Orleans, 12¾d.; sales to day 8000 bales. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9¼d.

LONDON, April 5—Evening.—Tallow, 46s. 3d. @46s. 6d. Linseed oil, £29 10s.

ANTWERP, April 5.—Petroleum, 53½@54f.

DISASTERS.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life.

A terrible explosion took place at Saintes, near Hal, in Belgium, on the 17th ult., in the premises of M. Joachim Havaux, a large flax manufacturer. He and his son were superintending the workmen in the morning, when an explosion shattered the walls and forced off the roof. The son was thrown down, and the father, with the exception of his head, was also buried in the ruins. The latter remained for some minutes in this dangerous position, and when extricated his left leg was found to be broken. The warehouse, which was full of flax, caught fire. Five workmen were also buried in the ruins. Sylvia Brennaert was the first body found. Adele de Spigdlier and Mathilde Borremans, when discovered, were found to be partly calcined. Hortense Lebacy and Leocadie Croseaux were discovered later in the day. All were dead. The boiler of the steam engine was thrown 130 metres from its position, and a row of trees which it struck was completely shattered. M. Havaux is in a very dangerous state.

Dreadful Shipping Disasters.

A telegram in the Liverpool Post from Plymouth, March 21, gives the following account of the effects of the recent great storm:—Accounts continue to be received, showing Friday night's gale to have been the most violent and destructive during the last thirty years. The Ann Jones, of and from Plymouth for Cardiff, went ashore near Tintagel, Cornwall, and instantly broke up. The captain and three men climbed the precipitous cliffs, and were saved. Four others were drowned. A schooner, name unknown, went ashore on the same spot, and all the crew perished. At Padstow the Prussian bark Devitz has been wrecked, and all the crew are supposed to be drowned.

The Austrian brig Flaven, from Falmouth for Gloucester, went ashore at the same port. The crew were saved. The Ocean, of Penzance, foundered in the British Channel. The crew of the Sylph, which vessel foundered off St. Agnes, was seen by hundreds, for a long time, struggling in the waves, but they eventually disappeared. The schooner Briesloe, of St. Ives, were wrecked near Padstow; three of the crew were drowned. The Mercury, of Clanelly, for Dieppe, went ashore at St. Ives; the crew were saved by the lifeboat, after a gallant struggle. A schooner of Barnstaple (Topham master), went in pieces two miles west of Portreath, and the crew, six in number, met with a watery grave. Four small vessels foundered or went ashore in Torbay off Brixham; fortunately those on board were saved. Eight laden barges sank simultaneously off Bideford, and two crews were drowned.

THE BLACKSTONE FAMILY.

Funeral of the Victims at Madison, Conn.

The funeral of the Blackstone family took place at Madison, Conn., and the scene is described as very affecting. The New Haven Palladium says: The face of the man looked wonderfully natural. Its life-color was retained, and a peaceful, quiet expression rested on the motionless lips. It was a painful expression, however—painful because it made one wonder that such a face and such kindly lips could belong to him who had brought death to a Christian wife and mother, and sent two sweet children in another world. On his left cheek rested an immortelle. The little boy was placed in a coffin beside his father. Two blood-red scars upon his upper and lower lips were all that told the sad story of his violent death. It was a sweet face which looked heavenward out of the next coffin. No marks were visible to indicate the terrible blows which the father's hand had dealt it, and the little fragile thing reposed in its resting place as if sleep had suddenly overtaken it and soothed it into a most peaceful slumber. It was one of the "three angels" which the unhappy father had so fearfully sent to their account. With features wondrously composed, in the next coffin lay the form of the wife and mother. The flowers which were scattered over the silent form were eloquently typical of the purity of that life which had been so tragically taken. At 2 o'clock the funeral procession moved down the street. Three hearses bore the bodies to the Congregational Church, where the obsequies were to be solemnized, and as they passed along the quiet street they were followed by a long train of mourners, many in carriages and many on foot. * * * The bodies were borne to the West Cemetery, where they were deposited in one large grave, side by side. The services here were brief, and consisted of the reading of the Scriptures—the beautiful burial service—by the Rev. Mr. Gallup, an address by the Rev. Mr. Lee, the singing of a hymn by the choir, and a prayer by Deacon Bushnell. These solemn ceremonies over, the multitude dispersed. The funeral was the largest ever known in Madison, hundreds of persons being present from Branford, Clinton, and other adjoining towns, and also from this city.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, at their rooms, on South Fifth street.

A petition of citizens of Manayunk against narrowing the footways on Cresson street was referred.

The following sewers were ordered to be constructed:—3-feet sewer on Eighth street, from Master to Columbia avenue; 2 feet sewer on Fifteenth street, between Green and Barclay; 10-inch pipe on Hope street, between Norris and Diamond; 10 inch pipe on Broad street, between South and Lombard; 3 feet sewer at Twelfth and Race streets, between Monterey and Jacoby; 10 inch pipe on Cherry street, between Ninth and Tenth; 10-inch pipe on Shoemaker street between Seventh and Eighth; 2 feet 6-inch sewer on Tasker street, between Sixth and Seventh; 2 feet 6 inch sewer on Lancaster street, between Thirty-third and Market; 12 inch pipe on Peggs street between New Market and Second; 3-feet sewer on Warren street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth; 3-feet sewer on Third street, between Race and Branch.

The Board approved the plan of the Mill Creek sewer, presented by Chief Engineer Kneass. Adjourned.

Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	91½	West. Union Tel.	40¾
Pa. and Res. R.	91¾	Cleveland & Toledo.	97½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96½	Toledo & Wab.	87
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90½	Mil. & St. Paul R. c	73¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	84¾	Mil. & St. P. pref.	81¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	95	Adams Express.	59¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	181¼	Wells, Fargo	31
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	126¼	Gold	131⅝
Pacific Mail S. Co.	91¾	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$4000 Leh V R 1 bs	93¾	100 sh Read	s30. 45⅞
$9000 5-20s '67, Cp	113¾	500	do...b5. 45⅝
$1000 do	113¾	100	do...s30. 45⅝
$900 Sch N 6s, '82	65½	100	do...b30. 46
$5741 52 Ches & Del 6s	92	200	do...b30. 46
$4000 Pa 1 per 6s	102	100	do	45 94
$4000 do	102	100	do	45 94
$7500 Leh RR 6's	85¾	100	do	45 94
45 sh Leh V R	54¾	4 sh Penna R	c. 59¼
10 do	d b. 54¾	19	do	c. 59¼
110 do	54¾	12	do	59¾
100 sh Read R	b30. 46	100	do	s60 dt, 59
100 do	b5 & int. 45 94	27	do	59¾
100 do	b30. 46	14	do	2d. 59¾
100 do	s & int. 45 94			

SECOND BOARD.			
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	95	100 sh Penna	b5. 59¾
$1000 Susq Bds	75½	60	do	s5. 59¾
$1000 5-20s '62, Cp	118¾	100 sh Phil & E	28¾
100 sh Read R	46	500	do	b60. 27
100 do	b60. 46¾		

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